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Memoirs of

Detroit Post, No. 384,

Department of Michigan,

G. A. R.



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MEMOIRS.



DETROIT POST No. 384,

DEPARTMENT OF MICHIGAN,

G. A. R.



1896.

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Commander and Comrades:

The preparation of these memoirs has been prompted by a desire that all members might have a knowledge of the *personnel* of the Post that could not in any other manner be gained, and for the purpose of recording many interesting facts and deeds in connection with our service in the War of the Rebellion that would not otherwise be preserved. Some general information that was thought would be of interest, and found only in special publications not readily accessible to all, has also been included. The writer is especially indebted to Fox's "Regimental Losses" for much of this.

Necessarily only a brief sketch of the service of each command is given, but there has been incorporated all the prominent achievements of the different regiments, batteries, etc., represented in our membership so far as it has been possible to collect them, and mention also made of all the personal experiences that would be of general interest which have been reported. While it is not expected that each member will be concerned in all that is said, it is hoped that every one may find something that he will learn with pride and satisfaction.

It is a gratification to know that Detroit Post may fairly claim to have in its ranks survivors of some of the most noted regiments in the army, those which met with some of the hardest service of the civil war; and the subscriber will feel amply repaid for his efforts in compiling these facts if the knowledge that we have such heroes as associates is gained from reading these pages.

Fraternally yours,

L. H. CHAMBERLIN.

Detroit, October, 1893.

Memoirs of Detroit Post.

On the evening of the 5th day of May, 1887, a preliminary meeting was held in the parlors of the Michigan Exchange Hotel, for the purpose of forming a new G. A. R. Post in this city, and a temporary organization was effected. Committees were appointed to prepare by-laws, and to obtain additional signatures to an application for a charter, 31 having already signed.

Pursuant to call, the next meeting was held on Thursday evening, May 26th, at the Citizens' Association Rooms, in the Moffat block, at which time the organization was perfected, by-laws were adopted, and officers elected. On Friday evening, May 27th, at the Light Guard parlors, in the Fireman's Hall building, the officers were duly installed by Department Commander L. G. Rutherford, there being 62 charter members present, 49 of whom were already members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and 13 were mustered as recruits.

Three meetings were held at the same place during the month of June, and on Friday evening, July 29th, the Post met for the first time in its hall on the third floor of the Cowie building, corner of Gratiot avenue and Farrar street. Regular semi-monthly meetings were held during the succeeding two years, on the first and third Friday evenings for a time, and later on the first and third Wednesdays. Tuesday evening, August 13th, 1889, the Post held its first meeting at Clawson's Hall, No. 96 Miami avenue, and this continued its abiding place, with meetings on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, until the fall of 1893.

It then acquired, in conjunction with the Michigan Commandery, Loyal Legion, very desirable and commodious quarters at Nos. 58 and 60 West Congress street, and on October 9th, 1893, occurred the "house warming" of the new home, at which many of the wives and lady friends of the members were present. The building is a new one, centrally located and convenient to all the leading lines of street cars, making it easily accessible from any section of the city. The rooms are all on the ground floor, and consist of assembly room, parlor and library, billiard room, locker room, lavatory, etc., all of which have been fitted up in a handsome manner, and can be enjoyed undisturbed. We are indebted to one of our members for the entire furnishings of the billiard room, including a handsome and costly carom table.

The membership of the Post is limited to 150, experience having shown that large numbers are not usually conducive to harmony. It embraces principally business and professional men, nearly all of whom have a personal acquaintance with each other, and the social feature is, therefore, a prominent one. This was one of the objects sought to be accomplished in its formation, and has resulted in largely increasing the interest of its members in the meetings, and proven eminently successful, as is evidenced by the history of the Post. Every member is not only a comrade but a friend of all the others, and the spirit of dissension has yet to make its appearance. A large number of original papers relating personal experiences while in the service, and all of a highly entertaining and instructive character, have been contributed by different members.

The uniform, or prescribed dress, when appearing as an organization, is a distinctive one, and consists of black Prince Albert coat, dark pants, white necktie, G. A. R. hat with gold cord, buff gloves, and Post canes. Each

member is provided with a handsome gold badge on which the words "Detroit Post" are enameled in a circle at the top and bottom, and the figures "384" in open work in the center, the badge being attached to a scarlet velvet ribbon forming a striking and handsome background. The elegant silk colors carried when on parade were provided by the wives, daughters and sisters of the members, without their knowledge, and presented to the Post September 12th, 1888, the presentation and an entertainment for the ladies being held in the parlors of the Detroit Light Infantry.

The first national encampment attended by the Post as an organization, was the one held in Boston in 1890, where it paraded on August 12th, with 40 men. At the Detroit encampment in 1891, the Post kept "open house" during the entire week, and entertained a large number of visiting comrades from every section of the land. It led in the annual parade of August 5th, serving as escort to the Commander-in-Chief, with over 100 members in line.

The Post visited Washington in 1892, many of the comrades being accompanied with their wives, making the trip in remarkably quick time by special train of Wagner cars, which was one of the finest and best equipped that ever left Detroit. Headquarters in Washington were established at the Arlington Hotel, where a generous hospitality was dispensed to all visiting comrades and their friends during the entire encampment. With four platoons, color-guard, and a full complement of officers, headed by a first-class band of music, it took a prominent part in the eventful parade of September 20th, on Pennsylvania avenue, acting as escort to the Department Commander of Michigan.

In 1893 about 50 members of the Post, with the band of the Nineteenth United States Infantry and a large party of friends, made an excursion by special train to Indian-

apolis, Ind., visiting the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, while en route. On September 5th, the Post paraded with the Department of Michigan, attracting much attention, and receiving high praise for its fine military bearing and marching, and was spoken of as the best disciplined and most attractively uniformed Post in the entire parade.

Since the organization of the Post the names of 165 comrades have been borne upon its roll. Of these 6 have died, 7 have been transferred, and 5 dropped; leaving 147 members in good standing at the present time.

There were 62 charter members of the Post. Sixteen joined in 1887; 16 in 1888; 22 in 1889; 9 in 1890; 21 in 1891; 18 in 1892, and 1 in 1893. Of the entire membership, 81 were mustered in this Post as original members of the G. A. R., and 84 have been received by transfer from other Posts.

Of the present membership 117 comrades were native born and hail from twelve different states, while 30 are of foreign birth and come from eight different countries, as follows: Michigan, 43, (of which 17 were born in Detroit); New York, 38; Ohio, 13; Maine, 5; Pennsylvania, 4; Massachusetts and Connecticut, 3 each; New Hampshire, New Jersey and Indiana, 2 each; Illinois and Virginia, 1 each; Germany, 10; Canada, 7; England, 6; France and Switzerland, 2 each; Scotland, Ireland and Prussia, 1 each.

The present average age of the members, as shown by the descriptive book, is a trifle over fifty and one-half years, the youngest being forty-two, and the eldest sixty-three. This would indicate that the average age at the time of enlistment was about twenty-one years. From the army muster rolls of over 1,000,000 recorded ages, it appears that the mean age of all the soldiers in the civil war was twenty-five years.

All of the 147 members served as volunteers, 69 entering the service in 1861, 53 in 1862, 9 in 1863, 13 in 1864, and 1 in 1865—the latter as a musician at the age of fourteen. One member entered the United States Naval Academy in 1856, and one the Military Academy at West Point in 1860, and after graduation both continued in the service during the war. Twenty-one of those enlisting in 1861 did so in the first month of the war, one of whom volunteered April 13th, the day succeeding the firing on Fort Sumter, in a three months' regiment, re-enlisted for three years and again as a veteran, and was finally mustered out in November, 1865, after four years and seven months almost continuous service.

We have also a member born in a foreign land, who, being desirous of emigrating to this country in 1859, his father was first compelled to purchase a substitute for him in the German army. April, 1861, finds him a volunteer in the regiment from Michigan, first mustered for three years, fighting under the United States flag.

Eighty-eight different regiments or organizations are represented in our present membership, 78 of which were mustered for three years' service; 5 for one year, 1 for nine months, 1 for one hundred days and 3 for three months. Of these Michigan claims 34; New York, 14; Ohio, 12; Illinois, 7; Massachusetts, 5; Connecticut, New Hampshire and New Jersey, 2 each; Rhode Island, Vermont, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Arkansas, 1 each; United States regular army, 2; United States colored troops, (officers of), 2, and United States navy, 7. This does not embrace the additional regiments represented by 15 members who served in more than one command and were finally mustered out in those enumerated above.

The different arms of the service were represented as follows: Infantry, by 92 members; cavalry by 28; light

artillery, 12; heavy artillery, 3; engineers, 3; sharpshooters, 2, and the navy 7.

We have 16 members who served a term of less than one year each; 22 who served for one year and less than two; 45 serving for two years and less than three; 49 for three years and less than four; 9 for four years and less than five; and 3 served for five years or more. The average term of service of 144 members was a trifle over two years and seven months, the shortest being three months and the longest five years and nine months. This does not embrace three members who served an aggregate of 47 years in the regular army or navy, during the rebellion and either prior or subsequent thereto.

Sixty-six commissioned officers gave orders which 31 non-commissioned officers and 50 privates and seamen executed. The detail of rank, including brevet, is as follows: In the army—major-general, 1; colonels, 3; lieutenant-colonels, 2; majors, 6; captains, 22; first lieutenants, 14; first lieutenant and adjutant, 6; first lieutenant and quartermaster, 1; second lieutenants, 6; surgeon, 1; assistant surgeon, 1; chaplain, 1; sergeant majors, 2; quartermaster sergeants, 2; commissary sergeant, 1; hospital steward, 1; first sergeants, 3; sergeants, 11; corporals, 10; musicians, 7; privates, 39. In the navy—Lieutenant-commander, 1; acting master, 1; acting ensign, 1; paymaster's clerk, 1; seamen, 2; landsman, 1.

The causes of discharge from the service as reported, are as follows; Close of war, 85; expiration of term of enlistment, 26; wounds, 15; disability, 8; resigned, 5; special orders, 3; retired, 1; act of Congress, 1; promotion in civil service, 1; now in service, 2.

Colonel Fox, in his book, "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War,"—an acknowledged authority—states there were 2,047 regiments in the Union army, and that in all there were 1,882 general engagements, battles,

skirmishes or affairs in which at least one regiment was engaged. Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the war, the loss of life exceeding that of any other battlefield. Antietam was the bloodiest, more men being killed on that day than any other one day of the war. At Gettysburg, Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania, the fighting covered three days or more. At the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Shiloh, Stone's River, Chickamauga and Atlanta the losses were divided between two days of fighting, but at Antietam the bloody work commenced at sunrise and by four o'clock that afternoon it was over.

As regards loss in the Union armies the greatest battles of the war were:

Date.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
July 1-3, 1863.	Gettysburg	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
May 8-18, 1864.	Spottsylvania	2,725	13,416	2,258	18,399
May 5-7, 1864.	Wilderness	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
Sept. 17, 1862.	(1) Antietam	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
May 1-3, 1863.	Chancellorsville	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
Sept. 19-20, 1863.	Chickamauga	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
June 1-4, 1864.	Cold Harbor	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
Dec. 11-14, 1862.	Fredericksburg	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
Aug. 28-30, 1862.	(2) Manassas	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
Apr. 6-7, 1862.	Shiloh	1,754	8,408	2,885	13,047
Dec. 31, 1862.	(3) Stone's River	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
June 15-19, 1864.	Petersburg (assault)	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386

The number here given as missing includes the captured; but the missing at Fredericksburg and Cold Harbor may be fairly added to the killed and wounded, as it represents men who fell in an unsuccessful assault.

(1) Not including South Mountain or Crampton's Gap.

(2) Includes Chantilly, Rappahannock, Bristoe Station and Bull Run Bridge.

(3) Including Knob Gap, and losses on January 1st and 2d, 1863.

The deaths in the Union army, from all causes, as officially classified, were as follows:

Cause.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Killed, or died of wounds.....	6,365	103,705	110,070
Died of disease	2,712	197,008	199,720
(1) In Confederate prisons.....	83	24,783	24,866
Accidents	142	3,972	4,114
Drowning	106	4,838	4,944
Sunstrokes	5	308	313
Murdered	37	483	520
Killed after capture	14	90	104
Suicide	26	365	391
Military executions	267	267
Executed by the enemy.....	4	60	64
Causes known, but unclassified.....	62	1,972	2,034
Causes not stated	28	12,093	12,121
	<hr/> 9,584	<hr/> 349,944	<hr/> 359,528

There were 112 battles in the war in which one side or the other lost over 500 in killed and wounded. Regiments or commands represented in the membership of Detroit Post participated in nearly all of these engagements, with losses varying from 24 to 447 men. Our roster of battles embraces almost every notable field of the war, and were fought in seventeen different states.

Of the 97 different regiments or organizations represented by the members whose names have been borne upon the rolls of the Post, all but 7 sustained losses in action

(1) In addition to this number, there were 5,290 who died while prisoners, and who are included in the other items of this classification. The total number of Union soldiers who died while in the hands of the enemy according to this official report was 30,156. The causes of their deaths are classified as follows: From disease, 24,866; wounds, 2,072; sunstroke, 20; accidents, 7; drowning, 7; killed after capture, 104; executed by the enemy, 64; causes known, but not classified, 319; causes not stated, 2,697; total, 30,156. But, owing to the imperfect records kept at some of the Confederate prisons, the deaths are not all included in the foregoing statement. The mortality of Union prisoners, as shown by the graves, has been estimated at 36,401.

of killed or mortally wounded; 83 losing not less than 25 lives; 66 losing not less than 50; 40 losing not less than 100; 17 losing not less than 150; and 10 losing 200 or over. The total loss killed in action or died of wounds in the 90 regiments was 9,124 men; died of disease and from other causes, nearly 16,000. Included among the latter are 1,606 death in Southern prisons, divided among 33 regiments—the only ones from which returns are accessible.

Fox's table of "Maximum Losses in Killed" names 45 regiments which embraces every infantry regiment in the Union armies that lost over 200 men killed or mortally wounded in action during the war. Nine of these regiments have survivors in *Detroit Post*, with an aggregate loss of 2,154 lives—an average of 239. One of our regiments (Fifth New Hampshire) heads the list with a loss of 295; another (Fifth Michigan) takes fourth place with a loss of 263; another (Sixty-ninth New York) sixth place with a loss of 259; and another (Sixteenth Michigan) eighth place with 247. This does not include one heavy artillery regiment, (First Massachusetts), which is represented in the *Post*, in which the loss, killed or died of wounds, was 241, and which was exceeded in only four instances in similar organizations. We also claim members of five cavalry regiments in his list of nine, which lost the most men killed or fatally wounded in action. Our five regiments (First Maine, First Michigan, Fifth Michigan, Sixth Michigan and First New York Dragoons), occupy first, second, third, fourth and sixth places in the list; the greatest loss in any of the four regiments being 174 men, the least loss, 130 men.

We have representatives of three regiments in his list of 22, whose percentage of killed or died of wounds was 15 or over, and who can fairly claim the honor of having encountered the hardest fighting of the war. One of these regiments sustained a loss of 17.1 per cent, (Sixty-ninth

New York); another of 15.8 per cent., (Seventh Michigan), and the third 15.2 per cent., (Twenty-fourth Michigan).

Fox gives a table of 200 regiments which embraces every regiment in which the loss, killed or died of wounds, exceeded 10 per cent. of the total enrollment. Members of Detroit Post represent 22 of these regiments, with an average percentage of nearly 13.

He gives a table, "Maximum of Regimental Loss in Particular Engagements," and names over 200 regiments, which includes every regiment in the Union armies that sustained, in any one battle, a loss in killed or mortally wounded of 50 or more. Twenty-three of these regiments have representatives in this Post, 3 of which appear twice in the list.

We have two regiments (Fifth New Hampshire and Fifth Michigan) in his list of 19, which embraces every infantry regiment in the service that lost 16 or more commissioned officers during the war. We have also two regiments (First Michigan and Twenty-fourth Michigan) in his list of 11, which includes every infantry regiment that lost 8 or more officers in any one engagement.

His table, "Regimental Percentages of Killed in Particular Engagements" (including mortally wounded), embraces over 200 different commands. The minimum percentage given is 10, and the maximum 28, and fairly indicates the extent of loss in killed to which a regiment is liable in battle. Regiments of Detroit Post are found in 28 of these engagements, the highest percentage of loss being 22, and the average nearly 15.

Sixty-nine different regiments are named in his table of "Maximum Percentage of Casualties," (which includes killed, wounded and missing, the latter being mostly, if not all, killed or wounded men), whose percentage was 50 or over in some one engagement. Nine of Detroit Post regiments are found in this list as follows:

In the battle of Fort Donelson, the Eleventh Illinois lost 50.1 per cent.

In the battle of Fredericksburg, the Sixty-ninth New York lost 53.7 per cent.

In the battle of Chickamauga, the Fourteenth Ohio lost 54.5 per cent.

In the battle of Manassas, the First Michigan lost 55.6 per cent.

In the battle of Cedar Mountain, the Seventh Ohio lost 59.2 per cent.

In the battle of Antietam, the Sixty-ninth New York lost 61.8 per cent.

In the battle of Shiloh, the Ninth Illinois lost 63.3 per cent.

In the battle of Fredericksburg, the Fifth New Hampshire lost 63.3 per cent.

In the battle of Gettysburg, the Twenty-fourth Michigan lost 63.7 per cent.

In the last instance given, only the killed and wounded are included by Fox. The historian of the regiment, in a book recently published, accounts by name for a loss in killed and wounded alone which makes the percentage 64, and a total loss including killed, wounded, prisoners, and 6 missing, which raises the percentage to 80 per cent.

“Think of what such extraordinary percentages imply. Perhaps their significance will be better understood when compared with some remarkable loss in foreign wars; some well-known instance which may serve as a standard of measurement. Take the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. Its extraordinary loss has been made a familiar feature of heroic verse and story in every land, until the whole world has heard of the gallant Six Hundred and their ride into the valley of death. Now, as the Light Brigade accomplished nothing in this action—merely executed an order which was a blunder—it must

be that it was the danger and its attendant loss which inspired the interest in that historic ride. What was the loss? The Light Brigade took 673 officers and men into that charge; they lost 113 killed and 134 wounded; total 247, or 36.7 per cent. A comparison of this percentage with those of the Union regiments in certain battles just cited, will give some idea of the desperate character of the fighting during the American civil war."

In his publication Fox devotes one page each to "Three Hundred Fighting Regiments," embracing every regiment in the Union armies that sustained a loss of over 130 killed and died of wounds during the war. Detroit Post had representatives in 32 of these regiments.

Included in our membership is one who served in the First Maine Cavalry Regiment, mustered into the United States service in October, 1861, re-enlisted and served through the war. This regiment was engaged in over 40 different battles where it lost one or more lives, and sustained the greatest loss, killed in action, of any cavalry regiment in the entire army. It fought under Banks in the Shenandoah Valley at Middletown, May 24th, 1862; with Pope's army at Manassas, August 28th, and at South Mountain, September 14th, under McClellan. In April, 1863, the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was organized into one command and Gen. Stoneman was placed at its head. The regiment participated in the raid on the enemy's rear during the Chancellorsville campaign, and was engaged at Louisa Court House May 2d, with a loss of 1 officer and 25 men killed, wounded and captured. In the cavalry battle at Brandy Station, June 9th, under Pleasanton, it fought in Gregg's division, with which command it continued to serve until the close of the war. At Aldie, June 17th, while leading a successful charge, the regiment lost 8 killed, including its colonel, and two days later fought at Middleburg, losing 10 killed, 18 wounded,

and 12 missing. In the battle of Gettysburg, July 3d, it was engaged with a small loss, and at Shepherdstown, Va., July 16th, lost 3 killed, 22 wounded and 8 missing. In April, 1864, Sheridan was placed in command of the Cavalry Corps, and the campaign of that year was marked by hard fighting and great loss of life, for this arm of the service. In March the regiment took part in the Dahlgreen raid to Richmond, losing 10 men killed, and in the action at Ashland, Va., May 11th—on the Sheridan-Richmond raid—9 more men were killed or mortally wounded. At Cold Harbor, June 2d, its chaplain was killed, being struck in the breast by a shell and “literally blown to pieces.” On the Trevilian raid, at St. Mary’s Church, June 24th, it made a desperate fight against great odds, losing 10 officers and 56 men killed, wounded and missing, out of 260 engaged. It lost 8 killed, 25 wounded, and 2 missing at Deep Bottom, August 14th. Another hard fight occurred at the Boydton Road October 27th, where it lost 9 killed, 56 wounded, and 12 missing. The regiment sustained its severest loss at Dinwiddie Court House March 31st, 1865—Gen. Crook commanding the division—in which engagement it lost 20 killed, 55 wounded and 6 missing. In the final campaign it had 20 men killed at Deatonsville and Sailors’ Creek April 6th, Farmville April 7th and Appomattox April 9th. Its loss during its term of service, killed in action or died of wounds, was 15 officers and 159 men. Like all cavalry commands, many members of the regiment were captured while on outpost duty, or while foraging within the enemy’s lines. Of these 145 died of disease while in Confederate prisons.

We have six survivors of the First Michigan Cavalry Regiment, which entered the service in September, 1861, veteranized in December, 1863, and served through the war. It participated in nearly 40 different engagements in which it had men killed, and in many others where it

lost men wounded or captured, sustaining the second greatest loss in battle, killed or fatally wounded, of any cavalry regiment in the war. The regiment served with Banks in the advance up the Shenandoah Valley in March, 1862, and took a large share of the cavalry fighting in that campaign lasting until June. At Winchester, May 24th, it lost 10 killed and 20 wounded and missing. It then marched with Banks' command to join Pope's army in the vicinity of Culpeper, and took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain August 9th. At that time the following incident occurred, as related by one of our members, then an officer in this regiment:

"About a week after the battle of Cedar Mountain, my regiment, with one other, was sent out on a cavalry reconnaissance towards Louisa Court House. After an all night's march, at about four o'clock a. m., I gave chase to two horsemen, firing my revolver at them. The alarm awoke a party of Confederate officers who had been passing the night at a farm house, one of whom, as was afterwards proven, was Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. The officers escaped to the woods in rear of the house, but in their hasty departure left their personal effects behind. Among the booty secured was found many valuable papers, including an order from Gen. Lee assigning Stuart to the command of his advance cavalry forces, and outlining the contemplated forward movement of his army which culminated in the Maryland campaign. It is believed that this information, which was promptly forwarded by courier to Gen. Pope, caused him to withdraw his forces from the line on the upper Rappahannock, and the authorities to concentrate the army near Manassas, in the vicinity of which was fought the series of battles that immediately followed and saved Washington from capture."

At Manassas, August 30th, the regiment lost 8 killed, 13 wounded and 97 captured. Its colonel fell mortally

wounded while leading a charge. After this battle, and during the early part of 1863, it was engaged in grand guard duty in front of the defenses of Washington. In June, 1863, the regiment was assigned to the Michigan Cavalry Brigade, then composed of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh regiments, all of which have living representatives in this Post. Gen. Custer was shortly after placed in command of the brigade, and it at once became famous for its memorable charge at Gettysburg July 3d, against a superior force, and which its general commanding pronounced "unequaled for brilliancy and gallantry in the annals of warfare." It sustained the heaviest loss of any cavalry brigade in that battle, the First regiment losing 10 killed, 43 wounded and 20 missing, out of 300 engaged; the Fifth losing 8 killed, 30 wounded and 18 missing, and the Seventh 16 killed, 41 wounded and 24 prisoners or missing. At Falling Waters, Md., on July 14th, a squadron of the Sixth regiment made one of the most remarkable and gallant cavalry charges of the war, attacking a Confederate division which was intrenched to cover the crossing of troops over the Potomac. The outer line of works was carried and the men leaped their horses over the inner line, but were obliged to retreat with a loss of 23 killed, 33 wounded and 23 missing; among the killed were the major commanding and two other officers. The brigade also suffered severe losses at Summerville Ford, Va., September 16th, Brandy Station October 12th and Buckland's Mills October 19th. After participating in the Kilpatrick-Dahlgreen raid to Richmond in March, 1864, the brigade entered the spring campaign under Sheridan. Its losses from May 4th to June 30th was 5 officers and 89 men killed, 16 officers and 341 men wounded, and 4 officers and 275 men captured or missing; many of the latter were killed or wounded. At Hawe's Shop May 28th the brigade fought dismounted; the Fifth losing 55 killed and wounded

out of 151 engaged, and the Sixth 16 killed and 19 wounded out of 140 taken into action. The Fifth Regiment met with its heaviest loss in the cavalry affair at Trevilian Station June 11th, where, in addition to the killed and wounded, 136 were taken prisoners—the regiment having charged too far through an opening in the enemy's lines, and being cut off from the rest of the brigade was obliged to cut its way out. In this engagement the First Regiment lost 17 killed and mortally wounded; the Fifth 21, and the Sixth 18. While on the Sheridan "Richmond raid" the Seventh lost at Yellow Tavern May 11th 13 killed, including the Major commanding. In this engagement the rebel general Stuart received his death wound from a shot fired by a soldier of the Fifth. Early in August the brigade was ordered to the Shenandoah Valley, where it participated in the brilliant cavalry fighting that followed. During the succeeding four months it was engaged in fourteen different battles and affairs which caused the loss in its ranks of one or more lives; losing at Opequon September 19th and Cedar Creek October 19th 46 in killed or mortally wounded. Upon Sheridan's return to Petersburg, the brigade started on the final campaign of 1865, and took a prominent and meritorious part in the operations which culminated in the surrender of Lee's army. After the war had ended the brigade was ordered to the far west, where it was engaged fighting Indians until November, 1865, when it was mustered out of service. The recruits, previously consolidated into one regiment, were not discharged until March, 1866. During their terms of service the First Regiment lost in killed and died of wounds 14 officers and 150 men; the Fifth lost 6 officers and 135 men; the Sixth lost 7 officers and 128 men; and the Seventh 4 officers and 81 men. The brigade sustained the highest percentage of loss killed in action of any brigade in the mounted service during the war. Three hundred and thirteen of its

members also died while confined in Southern prisons. The First Regiment was recruited at Detroit in August and September, 1861, and left the State September 29th, with 1,144 officers and men on its rolls; the Fifth was organized at Detroit in August, 1862, leaving the State December 4th, 1,144 strong; the Sixth was mustered into the United States service at Grand Rapids October 13th, 1862, and left the State December 10th with a roster of 1,229; and the Seventh rendezvoused at Grand Rapids, the first battalion leaving the State February 20th, 1863, and the remaining companies in May following.

Among our members are two who served in the Second Michigan Cavalry, mustered in October 2d, 1861, and in March, 1864, over 300 of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. It was actively employed, during its entire term of service, fighting and scouting in the States of Missouri, Mississippi, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. During the year 1864 it marched nearly 1,400 miles, exclusive of marches when on picket and outpost duty. It first met the enemy in a skirmish at Point Pleasant, Mo., March 9th, 1862, and its last encounter was at Talladega, Ala., April 23d, 1865, where it lost two men killed. It was under fire in nearly 70 different places, including a spirited fight at Boonville, Miss., July 1st, 1862, under Sheridan, then colonel of the regiment. It participated in the capture of Island No. 10, siege of Corinth and battles of Perryville, Ky., Thompson's Station, Tenn., Chickamauga, Ga., Franklin, Tenn., and Nashville, Tenn. Its last service was in the cavalry raid of Wilson's corps in Alabama and Georgia March 22d to April 24th, 1865, where it had several sharp conflicts with Forrest's command and other rebel forces, and aided in the capture of a large amount of war material and stores. This regiment bore on its roster the names of four officers who were afterwards among the most distinguished generals of the

war. It lost, while in the service, 2 officers and 72 men killed in action or died of wounds.

We have those who belonged to the Third Regiment Michigan Cavalry, that took the field in November, 1861, and whose first service was in the movement against New Madrid, Mo., March 13th, 1862. After the capture of Island No. 10 it joined in the advance on Corinth, Miss., taking part in the action at Farmington, Miss., May 5th, and siege of Corinth until its evacuation May 29th. It then entered on the campaign under Rosecrans, participating in the battles of Iuka September 19th, and Corinth October 3d and 4th. For the succeeding twelve months it was employed in scouting and in various expeditions throughout Northern Mississippi and Western Tennessee, and had frequent encounters with the enemy, including a sharp fight at Jackson, Tenn., July 13th, 1863; at Grenada, Miss., August 14th, and at Wyatt's Ford October 13th. In January 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and upon the expiration of its veteran furlough was ordered to Little Rock, Ark., and after being mounted August 1st was engaged for some months scouting through that State. In March, 1865, it was transferred to the command of Gen. Canby at New Orleans, and took part in the land operations against Mobile. After the fall of Mobile it was selected as a part of Sheridan's forces for the expedition to Texas, and marched to San Antonio, where it was stationed until ordered home for muster out in February, 1866. During its term of service the regiment lost 3 officers and 27 men killed in action or fatally wounded.

Our roster includes three members serving in the Fourth Cavalry Regiment from Michigan, organized in 1862, and mustered in August 29th, which experienced three years of arduous marching and fighting in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. During its term of service it met the enemy no less than 92 different times, and marched

nearly 7,000 miles. Included in its numerous encounters are the battles of Stone's River, Chickamauga and Chattanooga. It took an active part in the campaign preceding the fall of Atlanta in 1864, sustaining severe losses at Kinston, Ga., May 18th, and Lattimore's Mill June 20th. In the latter engagement it lost 11 killed, 25 wounded and 11 missing. In March, 1865, the regiment started with Wilson's Cavalry Corps on the raid through Alabama and Georgia, participating in the engagement at Selma, Ala., April 2d, and capture of a large number of prisoners, artillery, ammunition and stores. Its service ended with the capture of Jeff Davis near Irwinsville, Ga., May 10th, 1865, by which it gained a national reputation and a world-wide notoriety. The officer who personally captured the ex-rebel chieftain, and who first discovered him in the disguise of a female attempting to escape from the camp in which he was found, is one of the three members of this Post above referred to. He has published, for the archives of the Loyal Legion, a detailed and very interesting account of this dramatic episode. Three officers and 48 men of the regiment were killed or mortally wounded in battle during its term of service.

On our membership roll are those who served in the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, mustered into the United States service May 2d, 1863, and took an active part in the pursuit of Morgan while on his famous raid in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana during July. While engaged in this movement the regiment marched nearly 600 miles in 16 days, and had several skirmishes with Morgan's troopers. The greater part of these raiders were captured after a sharp engagement at Buffington Island, Ohio, July 19th, and the remaining force, with their leader, surrendered July 26th, near Salineville, Ohio. The regiment then took part in the advance into East Tennessee, where it had frequent encounters with the enemy. At Calhoun

and Athens September 26th and 27th, it lost 43 men killed, wounded and missing, and at Sweetwater, October 26th, 1 killed and 7 wounded. It participated in the fight at Campbell's Station November 16th and in the siege of Knoxville November 17th-December 4th. In June, 1864, it joined the command of Gen. Stoneman, with which it took part in the advance to Atlanta. In July it participated in the Macon raid, and in the engagement at Clinton, Ga., on the 31st, where a large portion of the command were surrendered by Stoneman. This regiment, with some other troops, succeeded in getting away, but were finally overtaken near Athens, Ga., August 3d, and the majority captured. The regiment lost in killed, wounded and prisoners 215 officers and men out of about 300 who went on the raid. In October it was ordered to Nashville and attached to Thomas' army to repel Hood's invasion of Tennessee. It took an active part in the fighting near Columbia in November, sustaining severe losses on the 23d, 24th and 28th, and was present at the battles of Franklin on the 30th and of Nashville December 15th and 16th. During its term of service the regiment lost 1 officer and 45 men killed in action or died of wounds.

Our membership includes those serving in the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, organized in October, 1863, and whose principal field of action was in Tennessee during the year 1864. Its time was fully employed in scouting and fighting, and it participated in upwards of 50 different engagements and skirmishes with the enemy. The regiment attained a notable achievement in the successful defense of Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee, August 24th, 1864, by only a small portion of the command, against an assault of the entire rebel cavalry corps, under Wheeler, numbering over 6,000 men and 6 pieces of artillery. It also successfully repulsed Breckenridge's attack with infantry, cavalry and artillery at the same place November 17th,

with only about one-sixth the number of the attacking forces. In March, 1865, it joined the command of Gen. Stoneman in the cavalry raid from East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia and North Carolina, engaging the enemy in several places, and burning a large number of railroad bridges and destroying a vast quantity of supplies. The regiment was then employed in aiding to prevent the escape of Jeff Davis, and materially contributed to his capture, which occurred soon after. During its term of service the regiment lost 2 officers and 29 men killed in battle or fatally wounded.

We have those who were members of the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, which took the field in January, 1864, with headquarters at Lexington, Ky. In May it started with Gen. Burbridge's command in pursuit of Morgan, then invading the State, encountering his forces at Mt. Sterling June 9th, and again at Cynthiana on the 11th. In September it participated in the cavalry raid into Western Virginia, and on October 2d, had a stubborn fight near Saltville, Va., where its lieutenant-colonel commanding was killed. Returning to Lexington after a long and wearisome march, it was actively employed hunting guerillas, scouting and foraging. On December 11th it moved with the command of Gen. Stoneman on the raid from Bean's Station, East Tennessee, to Saltville, Va., skirmishing with the enemy in several places, and at Marion, Va., December 11th, had a sharp encounter with Breckenridge's forces, losing 2 officers and 5 men killed. On the 20th Saltville was captured and the salt works completely destroyed, together with a large amount of stores and supplies. The regiment again returned to Lexington, where it remained until March, 1865, when it joined Gen. Stoneman's cavalry corps at Knoxville, and took part in the expedition through East Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to dismantle the railroads in that

section. It had numerous encounters with the enemy while on the campaign, and aided in the capture of a large number of prisoners, and destroying a vast quantity of war material and public property. It was then ordered to join in the pursuit of Jeff Davis, and captured a portion of his cavalry escort near Washington, Ga., May 11th. The regiment lost, while in the service, 4 officers and 24 men killed or mortally wounded in action.

Our rolls bear the names of those who served in the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, mustered into the United States service August to November, 1862, as the Forty-first Massachusetts Infantry. On December 4th, the regiment sailed from New York City for New Orleans, and was placed on duty at Baton Rouge, La. With Grover's division, Nineteenth Corps, it took part in the "Teche campaign," and in the actions at Fort Bisland, La., April 13th, and Irish Bend April 14th. The investment of Port Hudson was accomplished in the following month, and two unsuccessful attempts were made to carry the enemy's works by assault. On June 17th the designation of the regiment was changed to Third Massachusetts Cavalry. After the surrender of Port Hudson, July 9th, the regiment remained in that vicinity, engaged in scouting and outpost duty until January, 1864. It then returned to New Orleans, and on March 10th started with Banks' command on the Red River expedition, participating with the cavalry division in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8th, Pleasant Hill April 9th, Alexandria May 1st, and in several minor affairs while on the campaign. After the failure of the expedition the regiment was ordered to Morganzia, La., and on June 25th was dismounted and equipped as infantry. It then moved to New Orleans and embarked for Fortress Monroe, Va., thence to Washington. On August 4th, it proceeded to Harper's Ferry and joined Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah

Valley campaign, and in the battles of Opequon, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, encountered some of the hardest fighting of its whole experience. At Opequon (Winchester) September 19th—in Grover's division—it lost 19 killed and 87 wounded; 40 of the latter afterwards died of their wounds. The regiment was then ordered to Pleasant Valley, Md., where it remained in camp until February 24th, 1865, having been again mounted and equipped as cavalry. In March it returned to the Shenandoah Valley and was engaged in scouting and outpost duty until April 20th, when it moved to Washington. After participating in the grand review May 23d it was ordered to St. Louis, Mo., thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and from July 27th to August 16th marched to Fort Kearney, Neb., and to Cottonwood Springs, Col. On August 29th it started on the return via Fort Kearney to Fort Leavenworth, where it was mustered out September 28th. While in the service the regiment sustained a loss of 5 officers and 101 men killed in battle or died of wounds.

We have those who saw service in the Second Missouri Cavalry (Merrii Horse), organized at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., September to December, 1861, a portion of the regiment participating in Fremont's Missouri campaign from September to November before being thoroughly organized and equipped. It was placed on duty in the district of Northeastern Missouri, and the Rolla district until June, 1863, constantly employed operating against guerillas, with organized bands of which it had many sharp conflicts. Included among these was a brisk fight at Memphis, July 18th, 1862, where the regiment lost 10 men killed and 4 officers and 31 men wounded. From July to September, 1863, it was engaged in Davidson's expedition to co-operate with Steele against Little Rock, Ark., having numerous encounters with the enemy, and taking a prominent part in the capture of Little Rock and

pursuit of Price. In March, 1864, it joined the expedition of Steele to Camden, Ark., skirmishing with the enemy in a number of places, and participating in the battles of Mark's Mills April 25th, and Jenkin's Ferry April 30th. In September the regiment was attached to Pleasanton's cavalry command, with which it operated to repel the invasion of Price into Missouri, and was engaged in the actions at Boonville, Little Blue and Independence, Mo., and several other minor affairs. In January, 1865, it was ordered to the Department of the Tennessee, where it remained on duty until September, when it was mustered out of service. Its loss, killed in action and fatally wounded, was 3 officers and 53 men.

Our roster includes those who were members of the First New Hampshire Cavalry, four companies of which were organized as a battalion in October, 1861, and attached to another command. In January, 1864, this battalion was ordered home as a nucleus for the First New Hampshire Cavalry. Seven companies of the reorganized regiment were ordered to Washington April 23d, and attached to Wilson's division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, joining the army in the field at Cold Harbor, Va. The regiment participated in all the movements and engagements of that command during June and July, and in Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley campaign from August to December, being engaged in the battles of Opequon and Cedar Creek, and several minor affairs. In February, 1865, it started on Sheridan's Virginia raid from Kerestown, and in the action at Waynesboro March 2d, led in a charge on the enemy's works, capturing with the sabre 1,500 prisoners, all the artillery and the flag of every regiment engaged. It was then detailed to guard prisoners back to Winchester, and after participating in a few minor engagements in that locality was on duty at Winchester until mustered out in July. The other five companies

completed their organization in July, 1864, and were engaged on guard and patrol duty at Washington, and in operations against Mosby's Guerillas until March, 1865, when they joined the regiment in the Shenandoah Valley. The regiment lost, during its term of service, 5 officers and 28 men killed in action or died of wounds.

In our list of members are those serving in the First New York Dragoons, organized in September, 1862, as the One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry, and served as such at Suffolk, Va., and in Keye's Peninsular campaign. On July 28th, 1863, the regiment was transferred to the mounted service under the designation of the First New York Dragoons. It made its first fight as such at Manassas Plains on the night of October 17th. The regiment started on Grant's campaign of May, 1864, with 400 carbines, and in the Wilderness, (at Todd's Tavern May 7th), having dismounted, made a desperate fight, sustaining there the heaviest loss of any cavalry regiment in any one action during the war; its casualties amounted to 20 killed 36 wounded and 35 missing. At Cold Harbor, June 3d, the wearied troopers were sleeping on the ground, bridle-rein in hand, when they were awakened and ordered into the breastworks, which they gallantly defended while their band played gaily during the fight. In this action the regiment lost 8 killed and 26 wounded. At Trevilian Station, June 11th, the remnant of the dragoons were actively engaged, their casualties amounting to 16 killed, 61 wounded and 8 missing. After fighting under Sheridan in his famous Shenandoah campaign, and sharing in the glories of Appomattox, the regiment was mustered out June 30th, 1865. The Dragoons ranked high in the estimation of its various brigade and division generals, as a regiment of superior discipline and efficiency. During all its mounted service the regiment was in the First Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. Its total loss killed or

fatally wounded in battle was 4 officers and 126 men, and exceeded by only five other regiments in the mounted service.

One member of the Post served in the Eighth New York Cavalry Regiment, which participated in every principal battle of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, from Winchester May 24th, 1862, to Appomattox April 9th, 1865, and was engaged in no less than forty different conflicts with the enemy in which it had men killed. During the Antietam campaign it served in Pleasanton's Cavalry Division, having previously distinguished itself by its escape from Harper's Ferry, at the time of the surrender of that place in September, 1862, by passing through the besieging lines at night, and capturing from the enemy while on the way an ammunition train of 100 wagons and its escort of 600 men. It fought under Pleasanton in the famous cavalry battle at Beverly Ford, Va., June 9th, 1863, where it sustained the heaviest loss of any regiment on that field, its casualties amounting to 12 killed, 31 wounded, and 7 missing. Its Colonel was killed in a personal encounter in this action. At Gettysburg the regiment fought in Gamble's Brigade (Buford's Division)—the brigade which opened that historic battle on the morning of July 1st, 1863. During Sheridan's raids and the Shenandoah campaign, in 1864, it served in Wilson's (Third) Division. This division was commanded by Gen. Custer in the final campaign of 1865. During its term of service the regiment lost 14 officers and 91 men killed in battle or died of wounds.

We have also one member of the Thirteenth Regiment, New York Cavalry, which was organized by the consolidation of several incomplete cavalry organizations June 20th, 1863, companies A to F leaving the State for Washington June 23d; companies G and H August 14th, and companies I to M in the winter of 1863-4. During its entire

term of service it was attached to the Twenty-second Corps, organized for the defense of Washington, or to the cavalry brigade of that corps. The first six companies of the regiment served on patrol duty in rear of the Army of the Potomac during the Gettysburg campaign in June and July, 1863. (Companies G and H participated in the New York riots July 15th.) It was engaged in the battle of Bristoe Station, Va., October 14th, and in numerous actions in Northern Virginia from October, 1863, to March, 1865. It was employed much of the time in operations against Mosby and the bands of guerillas that infested that section, and lost, while in the service, 31 men killed or mortally wounded.

Included among our members is one who saw three years' service in the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, which took the field in March, 1862, and served until the close of the war with the Army of the Tennessee and the Cavalry Corps operating with that army. It took part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Chattanooga, the Atlanta campaign, march to the sea, and campaign of the Carolinas. The regiment participated in many cavalry raids and expeditions, meeting the enemy in numerous engagements and skirmishes, its encounters occurring in no less than seven different Southern States. It lost one officer and 26 men killed in action during its term of service.

Our membership embraces those serving in the Seventh Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry, organized June 24th, 1862, for three months' service. Its first thirty days' duty was in the defences of Washington, from whence it moved to Winchester, Va., where it remained until September 3d. It participated in the defense of Harper's Ferry, and on the night of September 14th, the regiment escaped with other troops through the enemy's lines, and aided in the capture of a portion of Longstreet's wagon train. Our

member, with six others of the regiment, having been detailed for the night as hospital guard on Bolivar Heights, was included in the surrender which took place on the 15th, and was paroled with other prisoners. September 26th, the regiment was mustered out, on the expiration of its term of service.

Among our members is one who served in the First Regiment, Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, organized in July, 1861, as an infantry regiment, and proceeded at once to Washington, where it was placed on garrison duty in the forts about there. In January, 1862, it was changed to heavy artillery and recruited to twelve companies of 150 men each. The First Battalion was ordered on active field service at Maryland Heights and vicinity, but the regiment proper did not go to the front until May, 1864. It then served as an infantry command in Grant's Virginia campaign, joining the Army of the Potomac May 17th, having been assigned to Tyler's Division of Heavy Artillery, Second Corps. Two days later it met the enemy on the Fredericksburg Pike; it took 1,617 officers and men into that action, sustaining a loss of 50 killed, 312 wounded, and 28 missing; a total of 390. Of the wounded, 70 afterwards died of their injuries. In the assault on Petersburg—June 16-18—it lost 29 killed, 183 wounded (25 fatally), and 6 missing; total, 218. Four days later, in the affair of June 22d, it lost 9 killed, 46 wounded, and 185 missing; the latter were mostly captured men, of whom over one-half died in confederate prisons. In the campaign of 1865, the regiment was in Pierce's (Second) Brigade, Mott's (Third) Division, Second Corps, with which command it participated in the closing battles of the war. While in the service it sustained a loss of 9 officers and 232 men killed in battle or died of wounds.

Two of our members served in the noted Chicago Board of Trade (Stoke's Independent) Battery, organized August

1st, 1862, and assigned to duty in the Army of the Ohio. It took part in Buell's pursuit of Bragg in Kentucky, and on October 8th was engaged in the action at Lawrenceburg. It then moved to Bowling Green, thence to Nashville, Tenn., and participated in the advance on Murfreesboro. At the battle of Stone's River, December 31st, it was hotly engaged, and aided materially in repulsing the repeated assaults of the enemy. In March, 1863, the battery was changed from mounted field to flying horse artillery—the only battery of flying artillery in the Western Armies—and attached to the Second Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. In June the advance on Chattanooga commenced, during which the battery was engaged in the action at Shelbyville on the 27th. It accompanied Rosecrans across the Cumberland Mountains in his pursuit of Bragg, and on September 18-20th, fought at Chickamauga. The cavalry were then engaged in the pursuit of Wheeler into Middle Tennessee, after which the battery was on duty in Northern Alabama and at Nashville until the following spring. On February 24th, 1864, it was re-fitted with 3-inch Parrott guns, and in May entered on the Atlanta campaign. With the cavalry command it took part in much of the fighting in that campaign, and after the fall of Atlanta joined in the pursuit of Hood into Tennessee, and participated in the battle of Nashville December 15th and 16th. In March, 1865, it entered Alabama with Wilson's corps of troopers on the raid to Macon, Ga., and there fought in the closing battles of the war. During its term of service the battery lost 10 men killed in action or fatally wounded.

Included in our membership are those serving in the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, first organized August 25th, 1862, for nine months' service, and employed on garrison duty in and about the defences of Washington until its muster out in May, 1863. On January 2d, 1864,

the battery was re-organized under a three years' enlistment, and left for Washington February 5th. It remained on duty in the defences of that city until April 9th, when it was assigned to Potter's (Second) Division, Ninth Corps, and participated in all of the battles of that command in the Rapidan campaign during May and June. In July it was attached to the Artillery Brigade, Ninth Corps, with which it served during the siege of Petersburg and assault and capture April 2d, 1865. In May the battery moved to Washington, where it took part in the grand review of the 23d, and on June 16th, was mustered out of service, having lost 3 men killed in battle.

In the Post are two survivors of the famous Loomis' (First) Michigan Battery, which was mustered into the United States service May 28th, 1861, for three years, and in January, 1864, re-enlisted as veterans. It left the State May 31st, fully equipped, and on July 11th, participated in the action at Rich Mountain, W. Va., ten days prior to first Bull Run. It remained in West Virginia until December, and was engaged in the actions at Elkwater, September 11th and 12th, and Greenbrier, October 3d. On December 16th, the battery was ordered to report to Gen. Buell in Kentucky. It made a forced march on Bowling Green February 14th, 1862, and with a few well-directed shots, at long range, soon disabled a locomotive and prevented the enemy from removing several trains loaded with stores and provisions. In Rosseau's Division, McCook's Corps, the battery took an important part in the fighting at Perryville October 8th, and is said to have fired the first and last artillery shot of the battle. In this action it lost 18 men killed and wounded, and had 33 horses killed or disabled. It was hotly engaged in the bloody battle of Stone's River, December 31st, where it lost heavily, but achieved a most noted distinction. Its losses were 22 men killed and wounded, with nearly 40

horses killed or disabled. In that battle the corps—soon after designated as the Fifteenth—was commanded by Gen. Thomas. On the 24th of June, 1863, the battery moved with the advance of the army under Rosecrans, and on the 25th silenced the batteries of the enemy at Hoover's Gap. At Chickamauga September 19th—Gen. Baird commanding the Division—the battery maintained its noble record, but suffered nearly annihilation. In this battle it lost 1 officer and 13 men killed or wounded, and 13 missing. Its Lieutenant commanding was killed at his post, fighting most heroically for the preservation of his guns. Having lost over 50 horses killed or disabled, the guns could not be moved, and all but one fell into the hands of the enemy. On the same evening one of the guns was recovered, and in the second day's fighting two more were recaptured. Another gun was retaken at the battle of Missionary Ridge in November, and after the fall of Atlanta in September, 1864, another was received, making up the entire number captured at Chickamauga. When ordered home for muster out in July, 1865, the battery was permitted to bring the guns to Michigan, where they now are in possession of the State.

We have those who served in the Eighth Michigan Battery, mustered into the United States service March 6th, 1862, and first encountered the enemy at Thompson's Hill, Miss., May 1st, 1863, on the Vicksburg campaign, serving in Logan's (Third) Division, Seventeenth Corps. At Raymond, May 12th, it received much favorable comment on its rapid and effective fire. It participated in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16th, and was actively engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, where its Captain commanding received a wound which caused his death, and 7 men were wounded. After the surrender, the battery remained at Vicksburg and vicinity until the spring of 1864,

having, meantime, re-enlisted as veterans. In June it entered on the Atlanta campaign, the Division then being commanded by Gen. Leggett. The battery was engaged in the battles of Big Shanty June 4th, Kenesaw Mountain June 27th, Nickajack Creek July 5th, and siege of Atlanta July 22d to August 25th; also battles of Jonesboro August 31st, and Lovejoy Station September 1st. In November it was ordered back to Nashville, where it remained until February, 1865, and was then placed on duty at Chattanooga until July, when it proceeded home for muster out. During its term of service 2 officers and 3 enlisted men of the battery were killed in action or died of wounds.

One of our members served in the Ninth Michigan Battery, recruited in 1862, arriving in Washington December 11th, and entering at once on service with the Army of the Potomac. It first met the enemy at Aldie, Va., April 27th, 1863, but without loss. It participated in the summer campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and was hotly engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, occupying a critical point at the angle on Cemetery Ridge, in the third day's fight on that field, and losing 6 men killed and wounded. In October, the battery was ordered to the Department of the Cumberland, and arrived at Nashville, Tenn., November 12th. In April, 1864, it was assigned to the Third Division, Twentieth Corps, and participated, with that command, in the events of the ensuing Georgia campaign. It was engaged in many of the battles of the succeeding four months, losing 8 men killed and wounded. Upon the fall of Atlanta it was the first Union Artillery to enter that city. In November the battery was ordered back to Chattanooga, where it remained until early in July, 1865, and then proceeded home for muster out.

We have those who were members of the Tenth Michigan Battery, which was mustered into service February 20th, 1863, and ordered to report at Washington. It was

on duty in the defences of that city until October 28th, when it was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. Arriving at Nashville November 12th, it remained there as a part of the reserve artillery until March 6th, 1864, when it marched to Chattanooga. A portion of the battery was placed in one of the fortifications of that city, and four detachments were detailed during the summer and fall of 1864 for service on gunboats and transports, and with other batteries. It remained in the vicinity of Chattanooga until ordered home for muster out in July, 1865. During its term of service the battery was principally engaged on duty in fortifications, and on gunboats and transports, and saw much hard service. It lost 3 men killed in action or died of wounds.

Among our members are two who served in the Twelfth Michigan Battery, which completed its organization June 30th, 1863, and was at once ordered to Indianapolis and thence to Cincinnati, to join in the pursuit of Morgan, then on his raid into Indiana and Ohio. Its services not being required it soon after proceeded to the field in Kentucky. It joined Burnside's advance into East Tennessee, and participated in the engagements at Blue Springs October 10th, Walker's Ford December 2d, and Tazewell January 21st, 1864. It then occupied the fortifications at Cumberland Gap, where it remained during the year, taking part in frequent scouts and expeditions into South-western Virginia during the winter of 1864, and the following spring. In May, 1865, it marched to Knoxville, thence to Strawberry Plains, Tenn., remaining there until July 7th, when it started for home to be mustered out. While in the service the battery lost 3 men killed in action.

Our membership includes those serving in the Thirteenth Battery, Michigan Light Artillery, organized January 20th, 1864, and reported for duty at Washington, D. C., February 7th. It remained in camp near that city and

was on duty in fortifications in the vicinity of Washington during the year 1864. On July 11th and 12th, the battery materially aided in the defense of Fort Stevens, D. C., against the attack of Early's forces then threatening Washington. One of our members, in command of the fort at that time, was personally complimented by the Major-General commanding the defenses, in his official report of the battle, "as deserving great credit for the skill displayed in directing the artillery of Fort Stevens." The battery remained on garrison duty until February 27th, 1865, when it was mounted as cavalry, and detailed for service with the Thirteenth New York Cavalry in suppressing guerillas and otherwise maintaining peace in that section. Immediately after the assassination of President Lincoln it was on duty with the regiment referred to, in Maryland and Pennsylvania, following up the parties who had been engaged in the conspiracy against the President and his Cabinet, and assisted in arresting two of the conspirators. June 16th, the battery was dismounted and ordered home for muster out.

We have those who served in the Ninth Ohio Independent Battery, organized in October, 1861, for three years' service, and re-enlisted and served throughout the war. It was engaged in the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., January 19th, 1862, in which it took an active part. In March it participated with the Seventh Division, Army of the Ohio, in the advance on, and occupation of, Cumberland Gap. The battery was engaged in the operations in that vicinity until September, when it started on the retreat to the Ohio River. It then moved to Lexington, thence to Danville, Ky., where it remained until January 31st, 1863, when it was ordered to Nashville, Tenn. It was on duty there until March, when it moved to Franklin, Tenn., and took part in the pursuit of Van Dorn to Columbia. Returning to Franklin, it participated in the repulse of an attack on

that place April 10th, and was engaged in the action at Triune, Tenn., June 11th. The battery then moved to Murfreesboro and was on duty there and at Tallahoma until the spring of 1864. In April it marched to Bridgeport, Ala., where it remained until mustered out in July, 1865.

Our roster embraces those serving in the First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, that was the best known and one of the most efficient of the Michigan regiments in the west. It was composed almost entirely of mechanics and engineers. "In repairing the damaged railroads along the lines of communication, these men built bridges and trestles whose combined length could be measured by the mile, and erected block-houses by the score. The construction of some of these bridges, their size and height, and the marvelous quickness with which they were rebuilt, constituted some of the most wonderful feats of military engineering. The regiment could fight also, as well as do other duty, and a detachment under its Colonel won further distinction by its brilliant and successful defense of the army trains which were attacked by Wheeler's Cavalry, during the battle of Stone's River." The regiment was mustered into the United States service to date from October 29th, 1861, and in 1864 a portion re-enlisted. These, with the recruits, preserved the organization throughout the war, the regiment not being disbanded until October 1st, 1865.

Among our members are those who served in the First New York Engineers, which entered the service in September, 1861; veteranized and served through the war. It formed a part of Gen. Thomas W. Sherman's expedition to Port Royal, S. C., in October, and participated in the capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, Port Royal Harbor, in November, and capture of Fort Pulaski, Ga.,

April 11th and 12th, 1862. It then joined the expedition to James Island, S. C., and took part in the unsuccessful attack on Secessionville June 16th. In July, 1863, it was engaged in the operations against Morris Island and Charleston, under Gillmore, and capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg September 7th. In April, 1864, the regiment proceeded with the Tenth Corps to Virginia, joining the Army of the James in the campaign against Richmond and Petersburg. During the siege it was employed in the construction of Fort Hell before Petersburg in September, and of the Dutch Gap Canal, October to December. It entered Richmond, with the Engineer Brigade, April 3d, 1865, and was employed rebuilding Mayo's bridge between Richmond and Manchester in June. On June 30th, the regiment was mustered out, having lost 2 officers and 25 men killed or fatally wounded while in the service.

We have two representatives of the First Regiment, Michigan Sharpshooters, six companies of which were mustered in July 7th, 1863, and were immediately ordered to Indiana, where they took an active part in checking the advance of Morgan's Raid in that State. After being fully recruited, it served for some months as guard over Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill. It joined the Army of the Potomac in March, 1864, at Annapolis, Md., and was assigned to Christ's (Second) Brigade, Willcox's (Third) Division, Ninth Corps. The regiment encountered hard fighting at Spottsylvania, its losses in the action of May 12th amounting to 34 killed, 117 wounded and 3 missing. Another bloody contest occurred at the assault on Petersburg June 17th, where the regiment took a prominent and meritorious part. Its losses in that battle were 75 killed and wounded, besides 81 missing, many of whom were killed or disabled; the Major commanding was among the killed. The regiment was

then transferred to the First Division, in which it afterwards remained. Upon the fall of Petersburg, the regiment—then in Ely's Brigade—was the first to enter the city, its flag appearing on the Court House April 3d, 1865, at 4:28 a. m. A few minutes later the colors of the Second Michigan Infantry, of the same brigade, were unfurled from the Custom House. During its term of service the regiment sustained a loss of 6 officers and 131 men killed or mortally wounded in action.

Our membership embraces those who saw three years and three months' service in the Eighth Connecticut Infantry, organized in September, 1861, re-enlisted as veterans in December, 1863, and whose death roll includes 8 officers and 120 men killed in battle or fatally wounded. Its first battle was at New Berne, N. C., March 14th, 1862, under Burnside, where it lost 2 killed and 4 wounded. After the siege and capture of Fort Macon, it moved with the Ninth Corps to Virginia, thence into Maryland. At Antietam, September 17th, it fought in Rodman's Division, and sustained the severest loss of any of its battles, its casualties being 34 killed, 139 wounded, and 21 missing. At Fredericksburg, December 13th, its loss was light—1 killed and 2 wounded. In February, 1863, the corps proceeded to Newport News, and the following month the division (now Getty's) was ordered to Suffolk, and incorporated in the Seventh Corps. After participating in the siege of Suffolk, the regiment remained in the vicinity of Portsmouth until January, 1864, when it went home on veteran furlough. Returning to the field in March, it was soon after ordered to Yorktown and attached to the Eighteenth Corps, with which it moved in Butler's Army up the James River. At Walthall Junction, May 7th, it was engaged with a loss of 3 killed, 69 wounded, and 8 missing; and at Drewry's Bluff on the 16th, lost 7 killed, 31

wounded, and 26 missing. It took part in the assault on Cold Harbor June 1st, losing 8 killed and 30 wounded; and in the attack on the works at Petersburg June 15th, with a loss of 2 killed and 17 wounded. It lost 20 in killed and wounded in the trenches within the next thirty days, its location being on the extreme right of the line where the contending armies were nearest each other. On September 26th, it was ordered to the north bank of the James, and on the 29th, participated in the successful assault on Fort Harrison at Chaffin's Farm, losing 8 killed and 65 wounded. In December, the Eighteenth Corps was discontinued, and the regiment became a part of Devens' Division, Twenty-fourth Corps. It remained in front of Richmond on the north bank of the James, entering the city April 3d, under command of Weitzel. After the close of the war the regiment went to Lynchburg, Va., where it remained until its muster out, December 12th, 1865.

It includes the names of those who served in the Twentieth Connecticut Infantry, organized in September, 1862, and assigned to the Twelfth Corps—the corps that never lost a color or a gun. After participating with Williams' (First) Division, in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, it accompanied the corps, in September, 1863, to Tennessee, as a reinforcement to Rosecrans, and Williams' Division was stationed along the railroad from Murfreesboro to Bridgeport. In April, 1864, the designation of the corps was changed to that of the Twentieth, and the regiment became a part of Butterfield's (Third) Division. With this command it took part in the hard fighting of the Atlanta campaign, sustaining severe losses in the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, and Peach Tree Creek. In November it started on the grand march through Georgia to the sea, Gen. Ward commanding the division. After the siege and evacuation of Savannah, it

marched northward through the Carolinas, and was engaged in the battles of Averasboro and Bentonville. During its term of service the regiment lost 4 officers and 76 men killed or mortally wounded in battle.

We have those serving in the Ninth Illinois Infantry, which lost 5 officers and 211 men killed in action or died of wounds, being the greatest loss of any regiment from that State. After serving a term of three months, the regiment enlisted for three years, leaving Cairo September 5th, 1861. It proceeded to Paducah, Ky., where it was stationed until February, 1862, when it moved with Grant's Army to Fort Donelson, Tenn. It was then in McArthur's Brigade of C. F. Smith's Division; its loss in that battle, February 15th, was 36 killed, 165 wounded, and 9 missing; total, 210. At Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, it sustained the heaviest loss of any regiment in that battle. It fought there in W. H. Wallace's Division, encountering a severe fire, but holding its ground until ordered to retire, which it did in good order. The persistence with which it withstood the attack of the enemy occasioned its unusual loss, its casualties amounting to 61 killed, 300 wounded, and 5 missing; a total of 366 out of 578 "present for duty." This was the greatest loss in killed and wounded sustained by any infantry regiment during the war. At the battle of Corinth, October 4th, it lost 11 killed, 82 wounded, and 55 missing, out of 359 present in action, as officially reported; many of the missing were killed. The regiment was then in Oglesby's (Second) Brigade, Davies' (Second) Division, Army of the Tennessee. In March, 1863, the regiment was changed to mounted infantry, and served as such with the Sixteenth Corps during that year. In 1864 it was engaged on the Atlanta campaign until August 20th, when it was mustered out of service. The recruits remaining in the field were consolidated into a battalion of seven companies,

and attached to the Seventeenth Corps, with which it marched on Sherman's famous campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas.

In our membership are those who belonged to the Eleventh Regiment, Illinois Infantry, originally mustered into the United States service in April, 1861, as a three months' regiment, and re-mustered at Bird's Point, Mo., for three years, on July 13th, 1861, one-third of the men remaining in the service. The regiment performed garrison duty in Missouri until February, 1862, when it embarked on the campaign against Forts Henry and Donelson. In the storming of Fort Donelson, February 15th, it sustained the greatest loss of any regiment engaged there—losing 70 killed, 181 wounded, and 88 missing; a total of 339 out of about 500 present; many of the missing were killed or wounded. The regiment was then in W. H. Wallace's Brigade of McClelland's Division. At Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, it fought in Marsh's (Second) Brigade of the same division, taking 239 officers and men into action, and losing 17 killed, 69 wounded, and 17 missing; total, 103. During the Vicksburg campaign it was in Ransom's (Second) Brigade, McArthur's Division, Seventeenth Corps. In the assault on Vicksburg, May 22d, 1863, it lost 3 killed—including the Colonel—30 wounded, and 9 missing. At Liverpool Heights, Miss., March 5th, 9 killed, 24 wounded, and 12 missing. In July it marched with Gen. Slocum's expedition against Jackson, Miss., and on the 7th was engaged at Jackson and Clinton with a loss of 7 killed and several wounded. On July 29th, it moved to Morganza, La., and in March, 1865, took part in the siege operations about Mobile, and in the fighting at Fort Blakely. On July 14th, 1865, the regiment was mustered out, having lost, during its term of service, 7 officers and 179 men killed or mortally wounded in battle.

Two members of the Post each saw three years' service in the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, which was organized in May, 1861, and was one of the first volunteer regiments mustered into the United States service for three years. This regiment led in the assault at Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., December 29th, 1862, and was complimented by Gen. Sherman for gallantry in that action. By his general order the regiment afterwards bore on its flag the inscription, "actually first at Chickasaw Bayou." Its loss in this engagement was 27 killed, 107 wounded, and 39 missing; its Colonel was among the killed. Gen. Hooker also complimented the regiment for distinguished gallantry in the action at Ringgold Gap, November 27th, 1863, where it lost one-third of the number engaged. By a remarkable accident the flag of this regiment was the first Union colors to float over Libby Prison after the fall of Richmond. Its flag had been captured by the enemy, in battle, the previous year, and was hanging, at this time, in the office of the commander of the prison. When our troops occupied Richmond on the morning of April 3d, 1865, a Massachusetts soldier, confined in Libby as a prisoner of war, seized the flag and hoisted it over the building. While in the service the regiment had 6 officers and 61 men killed in battle or fatally wounded.

On our rolls are the names of those who served in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, organized May 24th, 1861, and participated in several minor actions in Northwestern Missouri July to September. In March, 1862, it took part in the siege of New Madrid and capture of Island No. 10. It marched in April in the advance on and siege of Corinth, and was engaged in the affair at Farmington, Miss., May 9th. In September the regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and stationed at Nashville until July, 1863, when it was ordered to Murfreesboro, and in

August took part in the forward movement on Chattanooga. In October it was assigned to the Fourteenth Corps, and remained in the vicinity of Chattanooga until January, 1864. Having re-enlisted, the regiment returned to the army from veteran furlough in February, and was on duty at Rossville, Ga., until May, when it entered on the Atlanta campaign with the Fourteenth Corps, which took part in the opening battle at Resaca, and was prominently engaged in the final victory at Jonesboro. During the intervening four months it was actively engaged in the continuous marching and fighting which was so characteristic of that brilliant campaign. After a brief rest at Atlanta, and a short campaign in pursuit of Hood, the corps moved with Sherman's Army, November 15th, on its march to the sea. In February, 1865, it entered on the campaign of the Carolinas, participating in the hard-fought battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19th, and was present at the surrender of Johnston and his army near Raleigh, April 26th. The regiment lost, while in the service, 3 officers and 54 men killed or mortally wounded in battle.

We have those who saw service in the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, mustered in July 8th, 1861, and assigned to the Department of Missouri. On September 15th, the regiment was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, and moved from Pilot Knob, Mo., to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the order was rescinded. It was then attached to the Army of the Ohio, and placed on duty in the vicinity of Louisville, Ky. In February, 1862, it took part with Buell's Army in the advance to Bowling Green, thence to Nashville and Murfreesboro, and to Huntsville, Ala. In September, upon Bragg's advance into Kentucky, the army fell back to Louisville, and on October 8th, the regiment was in the thickest of the fighting at Chaplin Hills, near

Perryville, Ky. It was then serving in Rosseau's Division, McCook's Corps, which bore the brunt of the battle. Out of twenty-three brigades present on that field, the three constituting this division sustained over 50 per cent of the entire loss in killed and wounded. In December the regiment marched in the advance on Nashville and Murfreesboro, and fought in the battle of Stone's River December 30th and 31st. It remained at Murfreesboro until June, 1863, when it took part, with the Fourteenth Corps, in the Tullahoma campaign and action at Hoover's Gap June 24th. In August it entered on the Chattanooga campaign, and was engaged in the battles of Chickamauga September 18-20th, and Chattanooga November 25th. In February, 1864, it took part in the reconnoissance to Dalton, and in the actions at Rocky Face Ridge and Buzzard's Roost, Ga. It started in May on the Atlanta campaign, participating in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, and operations against Kenesaw Mountain. On June 29th, its term of service having expired, the regiment was ordered home for muster out. During its three years' service its loss, killed in action or died of wounds, was 3 officers and 86 men.

Included in our membership are those who served in the Eighty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, known as the "Second Board of Trade." It was organized in August, 1862, and served in the noted "Steedman's" (First) Brigade, Stanley's (Second) Division, Fourth Corps. Among the many engagements in which this regiment participated, are the battles of Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge. After this battle the corps marched to the relief of Knoxville, a campaign memorable for the suffering, hunger and hardships endured by the men. In May, 1864, it entered on the Atlanta campaign, and participated in much of the hard fighting of the succeeding four months. It sustained heavy losses in

the battles of Resaca, Dallas, and in the unsuccessful assault on Kenesaw Mountain. After the evacuation of Atlanta, it accompanied the corps on its march northward to confront Hood's forces, fighting in the bloody engagement at Franklin, November 30th. In this battle the brigade achieved a brilliant success, capturing ten flags, and rendered efficient aid at a critical period of the fight. The regiment fought its last battle at Nashville December 15th and 16th, 1864. It lost, during its term of service, 5 officers and 98 men killed in battle or fatally wounded, being 11 per cent of its total enrollment.

One of our members served in the Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry, or "Railroad Regiment," organized at Chicago in August, 1862, by the railroad companies in the State of Illinois. At Stone's River, December 31st, its first battle, it fought in Wallich's (First) Brigade, Johnson's (Second) Division, McCook's Corps, its loss being 10 killed, 46 wounded, and 94 captured or missing. At Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25th, 1863, it lost 3 killed and 10 wounded, and at Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, 14 killed, 88 wounded, and 30 missing. In the latter engagement the Lieutenant-Colonel, who was in command, and 4 line officers were killed. Upon the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland, in October, Willich's Brigade was placed in Wood's (Third) Division, Fourth Corps, in which it fought at Missionary Ridge November 25th, the regiment losing in that battle 4 killed and 30 wounded. While on the Atlanta campaign in 1864, this brigade took the lead in the bloody assault at Pickett's Mills, May 27th, in which the regiment sustained a loss of 24 killed, 102 wounded, and 28 missing; total, 154. Upon the evacuation of Atlanta, Sherman and the main army marched unmolested through Georgia, while the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps were engaged in a bloody campaign with Hood in Middle Tennessee. The regiment participated in

this fighting, its loss at Nashville, December 15th and 16th, being heavy in proportion to the small number engaged. On June 10th, 1865, it was mustered out of service, having lost a total of 12 officers and 121 men killed in battle or died of wounds.

We have those who were members of the Ninth Regiment of Indiana Infantry, that went out in 1861, in the three months' service, and participated in the engagements at Phillippi, W. Va., June 3d, Laurel Hill July 8th, and Carriek's Ford July 14th. Upon its return home it reorganized under a three years' enlistment, and in September proceeded to West Virginia. It was engaged in the battles of Green Brier October 3d, and Camp Allegheny, December 13th, meeting with some sharp fighting in the latter engagement, and losing 8 killed and 13 wounded. In February, 1862, it was ordered to join Buell's Army in Kentucky, where it was assigned to Hazen's Brigade of Nelson's Division, with which it marched to Shiloh. Its losses in that battle were 17 killed and 153 wounded. The year of 1862 was one of arduous campaigns and long marches, ending, with the year, in Rosecrans' hard-fought battle of Stone's River. The regiment was then in Palmer's (Second) Division of Crittenden's Corps, its casualties on that field amounting to 11 killed, 87 wounded and 11 missing. At Chickamauga it lost 13 killed, 91 wounded and 22 missing. It fought at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge November 24th and 25th, in Grose's (Third) Brigade, Cruft's (First) Division, Fourth Corps. In December, 1863, nearly 300 of the regiment re-enlisted, thus preserving its organization during the war. In May, 1864, it entered on the Atlanta campaign with Gen. Stanley commanding the division. The regiment shared in much of the hard fighting of that campaign, beginning with the battle of Rocky Face Ridge May 7th, and ending with Lovejoy's Station September 2d, and meeting with severe losses at

Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek. After the fall of Atlanta, it marched northward with the Fourth Corps, and was engaged in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. In that campaign the division was commanded by Gen. Kimball, Gen. Stanley having been promoted to the command of the corps. After Thomas' victory over Hood at Nashville, December 15th, 1864, the regiment marched into East Tennessee; from there it moved to Texas, where it remained with the Army of Occupation until September, 1865, when it was mustered out and returned home. Its loss in battle, killed and mortally wounded, was 11 officers and 120 men.

Our roster includes those serving in the Twentieth Iowa Infantry, organized August 25th, 1862, and assigned to duty in Totten's (Second) Division, Army of the Frontier, at Springfield, Mo. It participated in the advance to Fayetteville, Ark., in October, and in December marched to the relief of Gen. Blunt, being engaged on the 7th in the battle of Prairie Grove. After taking part in the expedition to Van Buren the same month, it marched to Huntsville, and on January 2d, 1863, was ordered to St. Louis, Mo., where it remained guarding the Arsenal until June. The regiment then proceeded to Vicksburg and took part in the siege of that place until the surrender. After sharing in the Yazoo City expedition in July, it moved to Port Hudson, and then to Carrollton, La. In September it joined the expedition to Morganzia, La., and participated in the action near that place on the 29th. In October it formed a part of the expedition to Rio Grande, Texas, and to Mustang Island, and was on duty at Brownsville and in extreme Southern Texas until August, 1864. The regiment then proceeded to New Orleans, then to Mobile Bay, where it participated in the operations against Fort Blakely, August 9th-23d. In September it moved to Morganzia, La., thence to Duvall's Bluff, Ark., and remained

on duty in that vicinity until January, 1865. It was then ordered via New Orleans to Pensacola, Fla., and on April 2d started on the march for Fort Blakely, where it took part in the assault of April 9th, the last general engagement of the war. The loss of the regiment during its term of service, killed in action or fatally wounded, was 1 officer and 13 men.

We have one who was a member of the Second Kansas Infantry, organized at Lawrence, June 20th, 1861, and mustered into the United States service for three months. On June 26th it reported for duty at Clinton, Mo., and was attached to Lyon's Army of the Missouri, with which it marched in the advance on Springfield, June 29th to July 5th. The regiment participated in the actions at Forsythe, Mo., July 22d, Dug Springs August 2d, and the battle of Wilson's Creek August 10th. It then marched to Rolla, and from there to St. Louis, where it was ordered home for muster out. While en route for Kansas it took part in Hulbert's Northern Missouri campaign, and in some minor actions from September 2d to 14th. It was mustered out on October 31st, and lost, during its short term of service, 1 officer and 12 men killed or fatally wounded in battle.

Our membership embraces those who saw three years' service in the Sixth Kentucky Infantry, mustered in December 24th, 1861, and was immediately assigned to duty in the Department of the Cumberland. It was placed in Hazen's Brigade of Nelson's Division, in which command it fought at Shiloh April 6th and 7th, 1862, losing 10 killed and 93 wounded, out of 450 in action. In that battle the regiment made a gallant fight, capturing three pieces of artillery, its Colonel cutting down one of the cannoniers with a bowie knife, just taken from a captured man. After sharing in the siege operations about Corinth, it participated in the long, wearisome marches of Buell's Army in

the summer and fall of 1862, and after marching through Northern Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, was engaged at the battle of Stone's River December 31st. It was then in Palmer's Division, and its losses in that battle amounted to 13 killed, 90 wounded, and 10 missing, its Lieutenant-Colonel being among the killed. The regiment encountered its hardest fighting and severest loss at Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, 1863, where, out of a small number present, it lost 12 killed, 95 wounded, and 11 missing. During the Atlanta campaign, it was in Hazen's (Second) Brigade, T. J. Wood's (Third) Division, Fourth Corps, and was prominently engaged in all the battles of that command. On November 2d, 1864, it was mustered out, its term of service having expired. Its roll of dead included 10 officers and 105 men killed in battle, being 12 per cent of its entire enrollment.

Among our members is one who served in the Twenty-third Massachusetts Infantry, mustered in the United States service in September, 1861, and afterwards re-enlisting as veterans. It accompanied Burnside's expedition to North Carolina in January, 1862, and participated in the capture of Roanoke Island February 8th, and battle of New Berne March 14th. It was engaged in the actions at Kinston and Goldsboro in December, losing 12 killed and 55 wounded. The regiment remained in North Carolina—in the Eighteenth Corps—during the year 1863. In the spring of 1864 the corps was concentrated at Yorktown, Va., and took part in the campaign of the Army of the James against Richmond and Petersburg. The regiment served in the well-known "Star Brigade," participating in all the fighting of that command, including the battles of Drewry's Bluff and Cold Harbor. During its term of service it lost a total of 84 officers and men killed in action or mortally wounded.

One who saw service in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, organized in November, 1861, re-enlisted and served through the war. This regiment also formed a part of the North Carolina expedition under Burnside, and was actively engaged in the capture of Roanoke Island February 8th, 1862, and battle of New Berne March 14th, also some minor affairs in that vicinity. In September, 1862, the regiment was attached to the Tenth Corps, and took part, in the summer of 1863, under Gillmore, in the capture of Morris Island and in various operations about Charleston Harbor. In April, 1864, it proceeded with the corps to Virginia, and was placed in Butler's Army of the James. In the campaign of this army against Richmond, the regiment took an active part in the fighting of Terry's Division, sustaining a severe loss at Drewry's Bluff May 16th. At Deep Bottom, August 16th, it lost 19 killed, 99 wounded, and 12 missing. Its total loss while in the service, killed in battle and died of wounds, was 7 officers and 90 men.

In our membership are survivors of both organizations of the First Regiment, Michigan Infantry, recruited in April, 1861, for the three months' service, and upon its return home was reorganized under a three years' enlistment. In February, 1864, a part of the regiment, 213 in number, re-enlisted; these with the recruits preserved the organization throughout the war. This regiment participated in all the campaigns and battles of the Army of the Potomac from First Bull Run, where its dead were found nearest the enemy's works, to Appomattox. It was the first western regiment to reach Washington, arriving there May 16th, 1861, being the first troops to pass through Baltimore after the bloody assault on the Sixth Massachusetts. To this regiment also belongs the honor of being the first regiment armed and equipped for service, to respond to the President's call. At 2 a. m., May 24th, it

crossed the Potomac on the "Long Bridge," with three other regiments, the first Union troops to enter the State of Virginia. It entered Alexandria via the road simultaneously with the regiment of Ellsworth's Zouaves that reached there by boat. At Bull Run, July 21st, it fought in Willcox's Brigade, Heintzelman's Division, and was hotly engaged with a loss of 6 killed, 4 officers and 33 men wounded, and 5 officers and 65 men missing, 52 of whom were taken prisoners. Having re-enlisted and returned to the seat of war in September, the regiment was encamped at Annapolis Junction, Md., and employed guarding the railroad during the winter of 1861-2. In March, 1862, it moved to Fort Monroe and thence up the Peninsula with Morell's (First) Division, Fifth Corps. At Gaines' Mill, June 27th, the regiment did some hard fighting, losing 27 killed, 81 wounded, and 43 missing. Still harder fighting, with heavier losses, was encountered at Manassas (Grove-ton, August 30th), where its casualties amounted to 33 killed, 114 wounded, and 31 missing; a total of 178 out of 20 officers and 320 men engaged, or nearly 56 per cent. In this battle the Colonel, four Captains, and three Lieutenants were killed, and eight line officers wounded. At Fredericksburg the Brigade was commanded by Gen. Barnes, and the Division by Gen. Griffin. The regiment lost in that battle, December 13th, 1 officer and 7 men killed, and 7 officers and 33 men wounded. At Chancellorsville, May 5th, 1863, it lost 3 killed and 17 wounded. It entered the battle of Gettysburg with only 125 muskets, and fought near Little Round Top July 2d, losing 1 officer and 4 men killed, 6 officers and 25 men wounded, and 8 men missing. In May, 1864, the regiment entered on Grant's campaign numbering only 176 guns. It was then in the Third Brigade (Bartlett's), with Gen Griffin still in command of the division. The loss of the regiment in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania was 2 officers

and 6 men killed, 4 officers and 62 men wounded, and 12 men missing. During the siege of Petersburg, and in the battles of Peeble's Farm, September 30th, and Hatcher's Run, February 6th, 1865, it lost 19 more killed or mortally wounded. While in the service the regiment sustained a loss in battle of 15 officers and 172 men killed, and 461 wounded.

We have five survivors of the Second Michigan Infantry, mustered into the United States service May 25th, 1861, being the first regiment from that State recruited for the term of three years. It was engaged in the action at Blackburn's Ford, Va., July 18th, and three days later covered the retreat of the army from the Bull Run battle-field. In March, 1862, it moved with the army to the Peninsula, serving in Berry's Brigade, Kearney's Division, Third Corps. At Williamsburg, May 5th, the regiment sustained a loss of 17 killed, 38 wounded, and 5 missing. The Colonel, in his official report of the battle, mentions the fact that one of his men, a new recruit never having had a musket until the day before, "was found dead beside a dead foe, each transixed with the other's bayonet." In the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31st, the regiment lost 10 killed and 47 wounded; at Charles City Cross Roads June 30th, and Malvern Hill July 1st, 2 killed and 19 wounded. In November the regiment was transferred to Poe's (First) Brigade, Burns' (First) Division, Ninth Corps, with which corps it served until the close of the war. At Fredericksburg it was under artillery fire only, losing 1 killed and 1 wounded. In February, 1863, the Ninth Corps moved to Newport News, Va., and thence in March to Kentucky; it remained there until June, when it joined Grant's Army at Vicksburg. The regiment distinguished itself in a gallant affair on the skirmish line at Jackson, Miss., July 11th, in which it lost 9 killed, 40 wounded, and 10 missing. In the fight at Campbell's Station, Tenn., November 16th, it

lost 3 killed, 27 wounded, and 2 missing. During the siege of Knoxville, on November 24th, the regiment, with a gallantry unsurpassed, made a sortie from Fort Sanders, in which the Major, Adjutant, two line officers and the color-bearer were killed; 84 were killed or disabled, six sergeants losing a leg each. Its total loss, killed or mortally wounded, at Knoxville was 28, being nearly 19 per cent of the 150 present. As an instance of the hardships endured by our troops at that time, the regimental historian gives the following as the result of an inspection of the regiment made subsequent to the raising of the siege, and a few days after that first of January which is here spoken of as the "cold New Year's:" "One hundred and eighty-six present for duty; some of these were without blankets, overcoats and tents; 63 were shoeless; 99 had no socks; 31 no coats; 63 were without pantaloons, and 70 were without underclothing. It was thus attired, with scarce food enough to sustain life, in the depth of that severe winter, you held the veterans of Longstreet at bay, until defeated and disheartened he withdrew, leaving only the dead behind. It was soon after this you showed the temper of your patriotism by re-enlisting for the war." In April, 1864, after the expiration of a veteran furlough, the regiment rejoined the corps then in Virginia, and on May 5th entered on Grant's campaign. During the succeeding thirty days it lost 28 killed and over 100 wounded and missing, in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Bethesda Church. In the assault on Petersburg, June 17th and 18th, it lost 21 killed, 170 wounded, and 13 missing; total, 204. During the attack which followed the springing of the mine July 30th, it lost 6 killed, 14 wounded, and 37 missing; two officers being among the killed. It also sustained heavy losses in the Petersburg trenches, and battles of Weldon Railroad

August 18th-20th, Peeble's Farm September 30th, Boynton Road October 27th, and Fort Stedman March 25th, 1865. The regiment was not only among the foremost in the final assault on Petersburg April 2d, but its flag was the first to wave over one of the public buildings in that city. Its total loss, killed and wounded during its term of service, was 806, of which 11 officers and 214 men were killed in battle or died of wounds, being over 13 per cent of the whole number borne upon its rolls. A female enlisted in this regiment and served with it for nearly two years in various campaigns and battles, as a soldier, often employed as a spy and going within the enemy's lines, without her sex being discovered.

One who served in the Fourth Michigan Infantry, organized May 16th, 1861, and took its departure from the State on the 25th of June. Proceeding to Virginia, it joined in the advance to First Bull Run, but was not engaged there. Early in the following spring it moved to the Peninsula with the main army, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade (Griffin's), First Division (Morell's), Fifth Corps, in which it remained, with occasional change of commanders, during its entire service. It encountered its first hard fighting at the battle of Gaines Mill, June 27th, 1862, where it lost 15 killed, 41 wounded, and 32 missing. At Malvern Hill, four days later, its casualties were 41 killed, 100 wounded, and 23 missing—its Colonel being among the killed. At Fredericksburg, December 13th, it lost 9 killed, 41 wounded, and 1 missing; and on May 3d, 1863, at Chancellorsville, 30 killed, wounded and missing. At Gettysburg the division was commanded by Gen. Barnes, and the brigade by Col. Sweitzer; the division fought there in the desperate contest in the wheat-field, on the afternoon of July 2d, the regiment losing 25 killed, 64 wounded, and 76 missing. It met with some close fighting in that battle; a Confederate officer who

seized the flag of the Fourth was shot by the Colonel of the regiment, who, in turn, was bayoneted by a soldier and fell clinging to his colors; the soldier who ran him through went down, killed by a bullet from the revolver of the Major of the regiment. At the Wilderness and Spottsylvania in May, 1864, the casualties amounted to 10 killed—including the Colonel mortally wounded—62 wounded, and 8 missing. Fourteen more were killed or died of wounds, from North Anna to Petersburg, including the assault of June 18th. On June 20th the regiment was ordered home for muster out, its term of service having expired. Its total loss, killed in battle or fatally wounded, was 12 officers and 177 men—over 14 per cent of the 1,325 borne on its rolls.

In the Post are three members serving in the Fifth Regiment, Michigan Infantry, which was mustered in August 28th, 1861, and in December, 1863, re-enlisted as veterans. This regiment sustained the greatest loss in battle, both officers and men, of any Michigan regiment, and the fourth largest loss of any infantry regiment in the entire army. Its killed in action numbered 16 officers and 274 men; wounded 755. Its first experience in battle was at Williamsburg, Va., May 5th, 1862, where the three Michigan regiments in Berry's Brigade won merited honors. The loss of the Fifth in that battle amounted to 29 killed and 115 wounded. It was also hotly engaged at Fair Oaks, May 31st, where it lost 31 killed, 105 wounded, and 19 missing, out of 330 taken into action. The regiment entered the Seven Days' battles with only 216 men, of whom 59 were killed or wounded. At Glendale, June 30th, it lost 5 killed, 28 wounded, and 18 missing; the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding was mortally wounded. At Fredericksburg, December 13th, the Lieutenant-Colonel and commanding officer was killed, the casualties amounting to 10 killed and 73 wounded. Its succeeding commanding

officer—the Lieutenant-Colonel—was killed in the next battle, at Chancellorsville, May 3d, 1863; the total loss of the regiment being 7 killed, 43 wounded, and 31 missing. At Gettysburg it fought in De Trobriand's Brigade, Birney's Division, Third Corps, which command took a prominent part in the battle of the second day. Although forced to fall back from its untenable position on the Emmitsburg Road, it did not do so until it had exacted a fearful price from its assailants. The regiment lost in that battle, 19 killed, 86 wounded, and 4 missing. In August the regiment was ordered to Troy, N. Y., where it was held a short time in reserve against a threatened outbreak, during the draft then in progress. The Third Corps having been discontinued, Birney's Division was transferred to the Second Corps, and the regiment marched with this command on the campaign of May, 1864, numbering 365 men as officially reported. Its casualties a few days later at the Wilderness were 16 killed, 79 wounded, and 2 missing; total, 97. Of the small number remaining, 58 fell the next week at Spottsylvania. In the assault on Petersburg, June 18th, it lost 15 killed, 52 wounded, and 19 missing; and at the battle of Boydton Road, October 27th, 9 killed, 52 wounded, and 43 missing. It participated in the grand, final and successful assault on the fortifications of Petersburg April 2d, 1865, and hot pursuit of Lee's retreating veterans, and was in the front in line of battle at Appomattox at the surrender.

Our membership includes those who saw service in the Seventh Michigan Infantry, which led the forlorn hope across the river at Fredericksburg December 11th, 1862. The engineers had tried for hours to lay a pontoon bridge under the fire of the sharpshooters who were safely posted in the buildings which lined the opposite bank. A heavy artillery fire having failed to dislodge them, a call was made for volunteers to cross in boats and drive away the

enemy's riflemen. In response, the men of this regiment seized some empty pontoons, pushed them into the water, and springing into them rowed rapidly across, driving the enemy from the rifle-pits and houses. The regiment had previously encountered some hard fighting, having lost 45 killed or died of wounds in the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31st, 1862, and in the Seven Days' battles, June 25th-July 1st, on the Peninsula. At Antietam, September 17th—in Sedgwick's Division—more than half its force engaged was killed or disabled, its loss amounting to 39 killed—including 4 officers—178 wounded, and 4 missing; total, 221. At Gettysburg it fought in Gibbon's Division, which took a prominent part in the defense of Cemetery Ridge, July 2d, and in the repulse of Pickett's charge on the 3d. The regiment entered the battle with 14 officers and 151 men, losing in the two days' fighting 21 killed and 44 wounded. Its Lieutenant-Colonel commanding was killed in this battle. In the spring campaign of 1864 it sustained heavy losses, having 25 killed, 100 wounded, and 8 captured or missing, from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor, May 5th to June 4th. It also lost 21 killed or mortally wounded in the Petersburg trenches, and in the battles of Deep Bottom, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, and in the final campaign. The regiment entered the service in August, 1861, re-enlisted in December, 1863, for another term, and was mustered out July 7th, 1865. It served its entire time in the Second Division, Second Corps, and sustained a loss of 11 officers and 197 men killed in battle or fatally wounded, and 521 other wounded.

On our roster are the names of two who were members of the Eighth Michigan Infantry, the "Wandering Regiment," whose dead lie buried in seven different States, and whose loss, killed in action, is exceeded by only two other regiments from that State. The regiment was organized in August, 1861, arriving in Washington September 30th.

Five weeks later it went to Annapolis, where it embarked with Sherman's expedition for Hilton Head, S. C. On April 16th, 1862, while on a reconnoissance to Wilmington Island, Ga., about 200 of the regiment repulsed an attack of the enemy over 800 strong, after a gallant fight, losing 11 killed and 34 wounded. In June following the regiment signally distinguished itself in the assault on the earthworks on James Island, S. C. It gained the parapet of the works by a daring and dashing charge, but was obliged to relinquish its foothold with a loss of 48 killed, 120 wounded, and 16 missing, out of 25 officers and 509 enlisted men engaged. In July, 1862, it moved to Fort Monroe, where it joined the Ninth Corps, in which it fought at Manassas and in all the subsequent battles of that corps. Its casualties at Manassas, including Chantilly, were 10 killed, 56 wounded, and 12 missing. Six weeks later it was engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, sustaining severe losses. In March, 1863, the regiment accompanied the Ninth Corps in its occupation of Kentucky, the siege of Vicksburg, and the East Tennessee campaign. In the action at Campbell's Station, Tenn., November 16th, it lost 2 killed and 9 wounded. During the siege of Knoxville, November 17th-December 4th, it endured many hardships and privations, suffering especially from want of sufficient food and proper clothing. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, and upon the expiration of a thirty-day furlough rejoined the corps in Virginia, it having, meantime, returned to the Army of the Potomac. At the Wilderness it lost 11 killed, 80 wounded, and 14 missing, its Colonel being among the killed. It lost 49 in killed, wounded and missing, in the assault May 12th, at Spottsylvania, and 52—including the Major killed—at Bethesda Church, near Cold Harbor, June 3d. In the assaults on Petersburg

June 17th and 18th, it lost 49 in killed, wounded and prisoners. During the siege of Petersburg, at the Mine Explosion, battles of Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, and general assault April 2d, 1865, 35 more were killed or mortally wounded; including the Major at the Weldon Railroad. During its term of service the regiment sustained a loss, killed and wounded in battle, of 783, of whom 11 officers and 212 men were killed or died of wounds.

Among our members are four who served in the Ninth Michigan Infantry, mustered into the United States service October 15th, 1861, and was first employed in the construction of extensive field works near West Point, Ky. In March, 1862, it embarked for Nashville, and in May took part with an expedition in pursuit of Morgan, then raiding in Middle Tennessee. On July 13th, six companies of the regiment made a brilliant defense of Murfreesboro, against an attack of a largely superior force under Forrest. After a contest lasting over eight hours, the regiment losing 11 killed and 89 wounded, they were forced to surrender from the lack of proper support. In November the regiment was stationed near Nashville, and entered on the campaign of Gen. Rosecrans. Before the battle of Stone's River, it was detailed as provost guard of the Army of the Cumberland, and was attached to Gen. Thomas' headquarters. It participated as such in the battles of Stone's River December 31st, 1862, and Chickamauga September 19th and 20th, 1863. In December the regiment re-enlisted, and upon its return to the field from veteran furlough, was again attached to the headquarters department of the Cumberland. On May 3d, 1864, it marched with the army on the Georgia campaign, and was present at the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kennesaw, Chattahoochie, siege of Atlanta, and Jonesboro. It entered Atlanta September 2d, and was engaged on

provost duty until the city was evacuated by our forces in November. On the 6th, the regiment returned to Chattanooga, where it remained on guard and picket duty until March, 1865, when it was ordered to Nashville, and did duty guarding the military prison there until September 15th, the date of its muster out.

We have those who served in the Eleventh Michigan Infantry, whose formation was completed September 24th, 1861, and which lost, during its three years' service, 5 officers and 107 men killed in action. It was stationed during its first winter at Bardstown, Ky., and in the spring of 1862 was employed guarding the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. After participating in the chase of Morgan's raiders through Kentucky in July, the regiment was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., where it remained until the forward movement of the army under Rosecrans in December. In the battle of Stone's River on the 31st, it fought in Negley's (Second) Division, Thomas' (Fourteenth) Corps, and was heavily engaged, losing 32 killed, 79 wounded, and 29 missing. The regiment was then detached as provost guard at Murfreesboro until June, 1863, when it joined in the advance on Tullahoma. In September it marched with the army over the mountains into Georgia, and fought in the battle of Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th, losing 6 killed, 46 wounded, and 23 missing. At the battle of Missionary Ridge, or Chattanooga, November 25th, it took part in the main and victorious charge, and was one of the first regiments to reach the enemy's works on the extreme crest, losing 39 in killed and wounded. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Chattanooga until May, 1864, when it entered on the Atlanta campaign, and was engaged in the fighting at Resaca May 14th, New Hope Church May 27th, Peach Tree Creek July 20th, and siege of Atlanta July 22d to August 27th.

with a loss of 67 in killed and wounded. Its term of enlistment having expired, it was ordered back to Chattanooga, from whence it proceeded home for muster out.

Our roster of members includes two serving in the Thirteenth Michigan Infantry, mustered into the United States service in January, 1862, and in January, 1864, became a veteran regiment. Arriving at Nashville, Tenn., in February, it formed part of Wood's Division of Buell's Army, which made a forced march to reinforce Grant at Shiloh, but did not reach the battlefield until the close of the second day's fight, April 7th. In June it accompanied Buell's Army from Corinth to Stevenson, Ala., where it remained until August 31st, when it joined in the celebrated race with Bragg for Louisville, Ky. In November it marched with the army under Rosecrans on Murfreesboro, and at the battle of Stone's River, December 31st, the regiment made a most gallant charge and recovered two pieces of artillery which had been captured by the enemy. It took into this action 225 officers and men, and the fierceness of the combat is shown in the killed and wounded, which was two-fifths of its entire strength. One officer and 31 men were killed—being over 14 per cent of the number engaged—and 60 wounded. In June, 1863, it accompanied Rosecrans' Army—in the Twentieth Corps—in the advance on Tullahoma, and pursuit of Bragg across the Cumberland Mountains. At Chickamauga, September 19th, the regiment entered the fight with 217 officers and men, losing 3 officers and 23 men killed, 56 wounded, and 25 missing; the killed amounting to nearly 12 per cent, and the total casualties 50 per cent of the number engaged. In November the regiment was attached to the Engineer Brigade, and assigned to duty at Chattanooga and vicinity. After re-enlisting and returning to the field from veteran furlough in April, 1864, it was stationed on Look-out Mountain engaged in the construction of military

hospitals until late in September, when it was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps. With this command it participated in the "March to the Sea," and campaign of the Carolinas. At the battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19th, 1865, it sustained the greatest casualties of any regiment engaged there, losing 17 killed, 86 wounded, and 7 missing. Its Colonel was among the killed on that field. During its term of service the regiment lost 4 officers and 68 men killed in action or died of wounds.

Included in our membership are those who served in the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, which joined the army at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., in April, 1862. It took part with Pope's command in the advance on Corinth, and siege of that place, and was engaged in the action at Farmington, Miss., May 9th. After the evacuation of Corinth it moved with the army as far south as Tusculumbia, Ala., and on September 1st started on the famous race of Buell and Bragg for Louisville, but at Nashville the regiment was halted, and was on duty there for the remainder of the year. On the night of January 2d, 1863, it made a forced march of 30 miles to Stone's River, arriving on that field after the battle had ended. It remained in the vicinity of Nashville until September, when the regiment was ordered to be mounted, and was employed in hunting guerillas. In March, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and upon its return from veteran furlough failed in being remounted. It served with the Fourteenth Corps in the Atlanta campaign, and participated in much of the fighting from May to September. In the action at Chattahoochie River, July 5th and 6th, it lost 9 killed and 35 wounded. In front of Atlanta, August 7th, it aided in taking two lines of the enemy's works, suffering a loss of 8 killed and 27 wounded. At Jonesboro, September 1st, the regiment carried a line of the enemy's entrenchments,

capturing four pieces of artillery, a set of regimental colors, and 300 prisoners. The regiment accompanied Sherman's Army on its grand march to Savannah, and was an active participant in the campaign of the Carolinas, sustaining a loss at Averasboro, March 16th, of 22 killed and wounded, and at Bentonville, March 19th and 20th, lost 7 killed, 47 wounded, and 5 missing. In this engagement it captured two stands of colors and a large number of prisoners, including one general officer. The regiment lost, while in the service, 1 officer and 58 men killed or fatally wounded in battle.

We have those who were members of the Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, mustered into the United States service March 20th, 1862, that fought with conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Shiloh April 6th, and having joined Buell's Army only the day before the battle. It lost in that engagement 2 officers and 31 men killed, 64 wounded, and 7 missing. In the attack on Corinth, October 3d, it formed the outposts of the Union Army, and in the engagement that followed sustained a loss of 13 killed, 32 wounded, and 5 missing. It participated with the Ninth Corps in the Vicksburg campaign, after which it was attached to the Fifteenth Corps, which was ordered to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland. During the winter of 1863-4, the regiment was stationed in the vicinity of Chattanooga, and in March, 1864, became a veteran organization. It was engaged in much of the fighting of the Atlanta campaign, capturing in the battle of Atlanta, July 22d, two battle flags and nearly 200 prisoners. In the action at Ezra Chapel, July 28th, the regiment sustained a loss of 33 killed and wounded. After the fall of Atlanta and a short campaign in Northern Georgia and Alabama in pursuit of Hood, it started with the Fifteenth Corps on the march of Sherman's Army through Georgia to the sea. Savannah was evacuated December 21st, after a brief

siege, and in February, 1865, it moved with the army on the grand victorious march through the Carolinas. Johnston's army having surrendered April 26th, the corps continued its northward march via Richmond to Washington. After participating in the grand review May 24th, the corps proceeded to Louisville, Ky., thence to Little Rock, Ark., where the regiment served with the Army of Occupation until ordered home August 21st for muster out. During its term of service the regiment lost 3 officers and 60 men killed in action or mortally wounded.

Among the members of the Post are four survivors of the Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, organized originally as "Stockton's Independent Regiment," which left the State on September 16th, 1861, with ten companies. Two companies of sharpshooters were afterwards attached to the regiment, one joining in 1862 and the other in 1864. The regiment went into winter quarters at Hall's Hill, Va., and in March, 1862, moved to the Peninsula, where it was assigned to the Third Brigade (Butterfield's), First Division (Morell's), Fifth Corps. The Sixteenth suffered the heaviest loss of its entire service at the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27th, 1862, where its casualties amounted to 3 officers and 46 men killed, 6 officers and 110 men wounded, and 2 officers and 53 men missing; many of the latter were killed or wounded. Four days later, at Malvern Hill, it lost 2 killed, 37 wounded, and 3 missing. It was hotly engaged at Manassas August 30th, losing 3 officers and 13 men killed, 4 officers and 60 men wounded, and 16 missing, out of 290 engaged. At Fredericksburg, December 13th, it lost 3 killed, 30 wounded, and 8 missing, and at Chancellorsville, May 2d-5th, 1863, lost 1 killed and 6 wounded. In the action at Middleburg June 21st, the regiment captured a piece of artillery and a number of prisoners, sustaining a loss of 1 officer killed and 8 men wounded. At Gettysburg it took a prominent part in the historic contest

of Vincent's Brigade for the possession of Little Round Top in the second day's fight, helping materially to save the fortunes of the day. It lost in that battle 4 officers and 21 men killed, 34 wounded, and 2 missing. In December the regiment re-enlisted, and after the expiration of a veteran furlough rejoined its old brigade near Culpeper Court House, Va. On May 4th, 1864, it crossed the Rapidan on the Wilderness campaign, losing during the month 31 killed or mortally wounded; its Major commanding was killed at the Totopotomy, May 30th. During the siege of Petersburg and in the fighting which followed the extension of the army lines on the left, it sustained severe losses. In the assault at Peeble's Farm, September 30th, it lost 10 killed and 42 wounded. In this action the Colonel was killed on the parapet of a redoubt, which he was the first to scale. The regiment was also engaged in the battle of Five Forks, April 1st, and in much of the fighting that occurred while pursuing Lee's Army until the surrender. The total loss of the regiment, killed and wounded in battle, was 870. Of these, 12 officers and 235 men were killed or died of wounds; the greatest loss of any regiment but one from Michigan. It served its entire term in the same brigade, division, army corps and army. One of the regiments of this brigade sustained a loss, killed in action, that was exceeded by only one other regiment in the entire Union Army.

Two of our members served in the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, the famous "Stonewall Regiment," that left Detroit August 27th, 1862, and upon arrival at Washington was ordered immediately into Maryland. It there joined the Army of the Potomac, then on its way to meet Lee, and was assigned to the First Brigade (Christ's), First Division (Willecox's), Ninth Corps. Only a little more than two weeks after leaving the State it was engaged in the

battle of South Mountain, where it attained much celebrity by gallantly charging over the stone walls with shouts of triumph, its effective services being acknowledged by the division General and also by the General commanding the army. Its loss in that action was 26 killed and 106 wounded; *no missing*. It fought again, three days later, at Antietam, losing there 18 killed and 89 wounded. It crossed the Rappahannock with the army at Fredericksburg in December, but did not participate in the battle that ensued. In March, 1863, the Ninth Corps was ordered to Kentucky, thence to Vicksburg, and then to East Tennessee. The Seventeenth was engaged in a sharp fight at Campbell's Station, Tenn., November 16th, in which it lost 7 killed, 51 wounded, and 15 missing. It was in Knoxville during the besiegement by Longstreet, and made a brilliant sortie from Fort Sanders on the night of November 20th, driving back the enemy's advanced posts and burning the buildings in which they had gained cover. In the fighting which occurred there the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the regiment was killed. The Knoxville campaign was unequalled during the war for the privations and hardships undergone by the troops. Returning to Virginia with the corps in April, 1864, the regiment participated in the bloody fighting of Grant's campaigns. At the battle of the Wilderness it lost 5 killed and 37 wounded; and on May 12th, in a charge on the enemy's works at Spottsylvania, it lost 23 killed, 73 wounded, and 93 captured or missing, out of 226 engaged. The regiment was soon after detailed to serve as division engineers and provost guard, on which duty it continued the most of its remaining term of service. During the siege of Petersburg it lost 2 killed and 8 wounded. In the attack of the enemy on Fort Stedman, March 25th, 1865, the regiment was advanced as skirmishers, capturing 65 prisoners, sustaining a loss of 1 killed and 2 wounded. On April 3d, it

moved with its division into Petersburg, and soon after proceeded via City Point to Washington, in the vicinity of which it remained until ordered home, and on June 7th was paid off at Detroit and discharged. Its loss, killed in battle or died of wounds, was 7 officers and 128 men.

Our membership includes those serving in the Twentieth Regiment, Michigan Infantry, which left the State September 1st, 1862, and after a short stay at Alexandria, Va., joined the Army of the Potomac at Sharpsburg, Md., a few days after the battle of Antietam. It was placed in the Ninth Corps, with which it marched to Fredericksburg, where it was under fire with a slight loss in wounded men. It was then in the First Brigade (Poe's), First Division (Burns'). In March, 1863, the regiment accompanied the Ninth Corps to Kentucky, and on May 10th had a brisk fight at Horse Shoe Bend, on the Cumberland River, where it was attacked by Gen. John Morgan, losing 5 killed, 19 wounded, and 5 missing. Its gallant defence, after being summoned to surrender by a vastly superior force, made this fight a notable one among the minor actions of the war. It participated in the Vicksburg campaign, and then in the fighting in East Tennessee. In the affair at Campbell's Station, November 16th, it lost 33 killed and wounded, its Lieutenant-Colonel and commanding officer being among the killed. The regiment shared in the hardships and privations of the Knoxville campaign, and during the siege occupied a position on the most exposed part of the line. On November 29th it assisted in repelling the desperate assault on Fort Sanders, losing 2 killed and 8 wounded. In the spring of 1864 the regiment returned to Virginia, where it took part in all of the battles of the Ninth Corps during 1864-5. It entered the Wilderness campaign in the Second Brigade, Third Division, and at Spottsylvania, May 12th, it was engaged in the hardest fighting of its whole experience. It lost on that day 17

killed, 108 wounded, and 19 missing; total, 144. On June 18th, it participated in the assault of the Ninth Corps at Petersburg, losing 14 killed and 55 wounded—over one-half the number engaged. Its Major in command fell mortally wounded. After this battle the regiment numbered only 106 muskets. At the Mine Explosion, July 30th, it took part with Willecox's Division in the charge at the Crater, losing 52 out of 110 men who advanced to the assault, 8 being killed. It also lost 3 officers and 15 men killed in the Petersburg trenches, in the battle of Peeble's Farm September 30th, and in the Confederate sortie at Fort Stedman March 25th, 1865. During its term of service it sustained a loss of 13 officers and 111 men, killed in action or fatally wounded.

We have one who was a member of the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry, so distinguished at the battle of Chickamauga September 20th, 1863, for one of the most dashing and desperate bayonet charges of the war. It fought there in Whittaker's (1st) Brigade, Steedman's (1st) Division, of the Reserve Corps, commanded by General Gordon Granger, the man who marched his troops to the battlefield with no other orders or direction than "the sound of the enemy's cannon." The casualties of the regiment were 58 killed, 261 wounded, and 70 missing, out of 584 engaged; the greatest loss of any regiment on that field. Many of the missing were doubtless killed or wounded as the enemy held possession of the field. After this battle the regiment was attached to the engineer brigade, and until the close of the war was principally employed laying pontoon bridges, repairing railroads, and performing provost and guard duty. It was mustered in August 29th, 1862, and disbanded at Detroit July 11th, 1865. While in the service it lost 3 officers and 86 men killed in battle or died of wounds. One hundred and twenty-two members of the regiment died in Confederate prisons.

Also members of the Twenty-third Regiment, Michigan Infantry, organized in September, 1862, whose first field service was in Kentucky under Rosecrans, being stationed for some months at Bowling Green and vicinity. In July, 1863, it took part in the pursuit of Morgan, then on his famous raid through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, after which it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Corps, and served with that command throughout the war. In August the regiment participated in the advance into East Tennessee, and was engaged with Longstreet's forces at Campbell's Station November 16th, with a loss of 8 killed, 23 wounded, and 8 missing. It aided in the defense of Knoxville until the siege was raised, and with the other troops on that campaign suffered great privations and hardships. After passing the winter in East Tennessee, it entered on the Atlanta campaign in May, 1864, and participated in much of the fighting that followed. At Resaca, May 14th, the regiment was in the assaulting column, and lost in a few minutes 62 men killed or wounded. After the fall of Atlanta, September 2nd, it marched with the corps in pursuit of Hood, who was then moving northward. It took an active part in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30th, and at Nashville, December 15th, made a brilliant charge, capturing more prisoners than there were men in the line of the regiment. In January, 1865, it moved with the Twenty-third Corps from Nashville, via Washington, to North Carolina, landing at Fort Fisher at the mouth of the Cape Fear River February 9th. Moving up the river, the corps fought at Fort Anderson February 18th, and at Wilmington on the 21st, capturing the latter place. Proceeding up the Coast, the regiment reached Kinston just at the close of the action at that point. On March 21st, Goldsboro was occupied and a junction made

with Sherman's Army on the 23rd. April 11th, the regiment moved with the army on Raleigh, where it remained until the surrender of Johnston's Army on the 26th. During its term of service 3 officers and 70 men of the regiment were killed or fatally wounded in battle.

We have 16 survivors, and all original members of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry, mustered into the United States service August 15, 1862, that was recruited in twenty days, and left Detroit for the seat of war, fully armed and equipped, within forty days from the date of its first enlistment. It might have been called a regiment of relatives, 135 of its members having brothers in it, and there were several cases of three brothers of one family in its ranks. There were also several cases of father and son, and one company had a father and two sons. It had one member barely thirteen years of age, who served as a drummer throughout the war, and is now a regular attendant at our Post meetings. In its first battle—Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862—the regiment fought in Meredith's (4th) Brigade, Doubleday's (1st) Division, Reynold's (1st) Corps, losing 7 killed, 18 wounded, and 9 taken prisoners. At Chancellorsville—General Wadsworth commanding the Division—it took part in the movement on the extreme left, and attained a most daring achievement in crossing the Rappahannock River some three miles below Fredericksburg, at Fitzhugh Crossing. At daybreak on the morning of April 29th, 1863, the pontoon train was run down to the river bank, but the first attempt to unload the wagons drew the fire of the enemy from the opposite bank and forced the engineers and train guard to fall back. After repeated attempts to get the boats in the water and lay the bridge, all of which were unsuccessful, a storming party was organized to cross the river and drive the enemy out of their intrenched position.

The force consisted of the 24th Michigan and three companies of another regiment in the same brigade. The crossing was made in open boats, under a terrific fire, the enemy completely routed and over 100 prisoners captured. The attempt seemed more of a forlorn hope than the famous crossing of the 7th Michigan at Fredericksburg the previous December; the rifle-pits on the heights opposite being manned with more troops, the river at this point being wider, the bank to be charged up was steeper with a thick undergrowth, and the enemy had formed an abatis by felling trees with the tops down the hill. The loss was also greater.*

At Gettysburg the regiment fought in the battle of July 1st, sustaining its entire loss on that day. The only infantry troops engaged in the first day's fighting were those of the First and Eleventh Corps, and the First Corps is here credited with having done some of the best fighting of the war. Although driven from the field by a superior force, it succeeded in capturing, at different times and at different points on the field, the greater portions of three brigades of the enemy, taking them in open field fighting, where there were none of the usual accessories of breast-works or intrenchments. It "fought that day with no other protection than the flannel blouses that covered their stout hearts." Gen. Reynolds having been killed at the very opening of the battle, Gen. Doubleday succeeded to the command, and handled the corps in a remarkably able manner. The brigade in which the Twenty-fourth was serving was at that time, numerically, the first brigade in the army, and was among the first infantry troops engaged. To this regiment belongs the melancholy honor of having suffered the greatest number of casualties of any of the 400 Union regiments on that

*History of the Twenty-fourth Michigan and Iron Brigade.

immortal field. It entered the battle with 28 officers and 468 men. It lost 8 officers and 82 men killed, 14 officers and 218 men wounded, 3 officers and 66 men prisoners, and 6 men missing; total, 397—or over 80 per cent of the number engaged. The killed amounted to over 18 per cent—an unusually high percentage. In addition to the above, 9 men belonging to the regiment were wounded while serving with a battery attached to the brigade, and into which they had been detailed for duty some months previous. Of the 232 wounded 17 fell into the hands of the enemy as prisoners of war, and were paroled on the field or taken South. In that battle its flag was borne by no less than ten different persons, 5 of whom were killed and 2 wounded. On the Mine Run campaign, November 26th-30th, the corps was commanded by Gen. Newton, who had been appointed to the position and assumed command during the second day's battle at Gettysburg. In March, 1864, the First Corps was discontinued, Wadsworth's Division becoming the Fourth Division of the Fifth Corps, commanded by Gen. Warren. The regiment crossed the Rapidan May 4th with 17 officers and 303 men, Gen. Cutler in command of the brigade. At the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th, the regiment captured the colors of the 48th Virginia, losing on that and the succeeding day 19 killed, 49 wounded, and 39 taken prisoners; total, 107, out of 320 taken into action. Its Colonel was severely wounded in the first day's fight. Gen. Wadsworth having been mortally wounded, the command of the division devolved upon Gen. Cutler, and Col. Robinson assumed command of the brigade. The next week, at Spottsylvania, the regiment lost 24 killed and 41 wounded. Of the small number left 9 were killed and 21 wounded at North Anna May 23rd-26th, and at Cold Harbor June 2nd-4th. It became so reduced by losses that it mustered only 120 men for the Petersburg assault of

June 18th, where it lost 11 killed and 38 wounded. In this battle and all subsequent actions the brigade was commanded by Gen. E. S. Bragg. During the Siege of Petersburg, battles of Weldon Railroad, August 18th-21st, and Dabney's Mill, February 6th and 7th, 1865, the regiment had 12 killed, 23 wounded, and 22 taken prisoners. At the Weldon Railroad it captured the colors of the 12th Mississippi. On February 11th it was withdrawn from the field and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for duty at the State rendezvous, and to recruit. On May 4th, 1865, it formed the military escort at the funeral of President Lincoln. It was mustered out at Detroit June 30th, having sustained a loss, during its term of service, of 12 officers and 177 men killed in battle or mortally wounded. Its entire field service was in the famous "Iron Brigade," which, in proportion to its numbers, sustained the greatest loss, killed and died of wounds, of any brigade in the war. One of the five regiments composing this brigade sustained the largest percentage of loss, killed in battle, of any regiment in the entire Union Army; and another regiment of the brigade takes third place in the greatest number killed in action among all the infantry regiments in the service. Attached to the brigade and participating in all its battles was a four-gun battery of the Regular Army (B, 4th U. S. Artillery), which sustained the greatest loss, killed and wounded, of any light battery in the war.

In our membership are those who saw service in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Michigan Infantry, mustered in September 22nd, 1862, a battalion of which especially distinguished itself on July 4th, 1863, near Green River Bridge, Ky., by refusing to surrender to an overwhelming cavalry force under Gen. John H. Morgan. Upon a demand being made for its surrender, the Colonel returned the famous reply that "the Fourth

of July was not a good day on which to surrender." After inflicting upon the enemy a loss in killed of a number equal to one-fourth their own little band, and wounding a number equal to their own, the assailants withdrew, leaving their killed and wounded on the field. The regiment participated the following year in the summer campaign in Georgia, and fought with the Twenty-third Corps in many of the battles from Tunnel Hill, May 7th, to Jonesboro, September 4th. After the capture of Atlanta it joined Thomas' Army in the Tennessee campaign against Hood, and was actively engaged in the battle of Franklin, November 30th, and of Nashville, December 15th and 16th. In January, 1865, it accompanied the corps to North Carolina, where it participated in the movements of Schofield's Army, and on June 24th was mustered out of service. The loss of the regiment, killed in action and mortally wounded, was 1 officer and 34 men.

Our roster includes those serving in the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment of Infantry, which was organized in October, 1861, re-enlisted and served throughout the war in the First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps. This regiment sustained the greatest loss in battle of any infantry or cavalry regiment in the whole Union Army; losing a total, killed and wounded, of 1,051, of which 18 officers and 295 men were killed in action or died of wounds. Known to the corps and division commanders as a reliable regiment, it was the more often called upon to face the enemy's fire, or assigned to the post of danger. Its first engagement was the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31st, 1862, where it lost 26 killed, 147 wounded, and 7 missing. It sustained severe losses in the Seven Days' fighting in front of Richmond, June 25th to July 1st, and was engaged in the battle of Antietam, September 17th, with a loss of 13 killed or mortally wounded. At

Fredericksburg the regiment lost 20 killed, 154 wounded, and 19 missing; total, 193, out of 303 present—over 63 per cent. At Gettysburg it fought near Devil's Den, and suffered a loss of 27 killed and 53 wounded, out of 12 officers and 165 men engaged; its Colonel, in command of the brigade, was among the killed. Its greatest loss, numerically, occurred at Cold Harbor, June 3rd, 1864, where the regiment entered the enemy's works, but for the lack of support was forced to relinquish its position. It took 577 men into that action, of whom 202 were killed or wounded. In the Petersburg assault of June 18th it lost 15 killed. It also sustained severe losses during the siege of Petersburg, and in the final campaign in Virginia. At Farmville, April 7th, 1865, two days prior to the surrender of Lee's Army, it was heavily engaged with a loss of 13 killed and 97 wounded.

It includes those who were members of the Sixth New Jersey Infantry, organized August 19th, 1861, that took the field in April, 1862, having been assigned to the Second Jersey Brigade, in the Third Corps. The brigade was in the thick of the fight at Williamsburg, May 5th, and the "Jersey Blues" won a place in history that day. The losses of the regiment in this battle were 39 killed, 74 wounded, and 26 missing. Among the killed was the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding. In August following it lost at Manassas 21 killed and mortally wounded. The brigade also distinguished itself at Chancellorsville by the persistency with which it held its ground and repulsed the repeated assaults of the enemy, the regiment losing there 6 killed, 53 wounded, and 8 missing. It was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg with a loss of 5 killed. It also encountered some hard fighting in the Wilderness campaign, and in the assault on Petersburg, its losses during the months of May and June being 15 killed, 99 wounded, and 6 missing. In August, 1864, it was ordered home for

muster out, having sustained a loss of 3 officers and 124 men, killed in battle or died of wounds, during its three years' service.

We have those who served in the Fortieth New Jersey Infantry, organized at Trenton by companies, from October 24th, 1864, to March 10th, 1865, for one year, each company leaving for the front as soon as mustered in the United States service. It was attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, and participated in the Siege of Petersburg, December, 1864, to April, 1865, storming of Petersburg April 2nd, pursuit of Lee April 3rd-9th, including the action at Sailor's Creek April 6th, and surrender of Lee's Army at Appomattox Court House April 9th.

Our membership embraces those serving in the Thirty-fifth New York Infantry, mustered in June 11th, 1861, for two years' service. It was on duty in the defences of Washington until March, 1862, participating meantime in the action at Ball's Cross Roads August 27th and 28th, 1861, and skirmish at Munson's Hill August 31st. It formed a part of McDowell's Corps in the advance on Manassas in March, 1862, on Falmouth in April, and demonstration against Richmond in May. After participating in the operations against Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, June 1st-21st, it returned to Falmouth, and on August 6th was engaged in the action at Mattapony. August 16th to September 2nd it took part in Pope's Virginia campaign, including the actions at Rappahannock Station and Sulphur Springs, and battles near Manassas. While on the Maryland campaign it served in the First Corps, commanded by Gen. Hooker, and was prominently engaged at South Mountain September 14th, and at Antietam September 17th, where this command opened the battle. The regiment also participated in the battle of Fredericksburg

December 13th, and in the "Mud March" January 20th-24th, 1863, after which it was employed on provost duty at Belle Plain, Va., until mustered out in June. It lost during its term of service 1 officer and 40 men killed in action or fatally wounded.

Among our members are those who served in the well-known Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, that volunteered promptly at the outbreak of the war for three months, and fought at First Bull Run July 21st, 1861, where its Colonel was wounded and captured and the Lieutenant-Colonel was killed. The regiment lost there 38 killed, 59 wounded, and 95 missing; being the greatest loss, with one exception, killed and wounded, of any Union regiment in that battle. Upon its return home it formed the nucleus for another regiment bearing the same number, which was enrolled in September, 1861, under a three years' enlistment. It served throughout the war in the famous Irish Brigade, whose gallantry on so many fields attested anew the fidelity and courage of the Irish soldier. It lost over 4,000 men killed and wounded, being more men than belonged to the brigade at any one time. It fought on the Peninsula in Richardson's (1st) Division, Second Corps, sustaining severe losses in the battles before Richmond, the Sixty-ninth losing at Malvern Hill, July 1st, 17 killed, 110 wounded, and 28 missing. At Antietam, September 17th, the regiment fought at the Bloody Lane, sustaining a loss of 44 killed and 152 wounded, nearly 62 per cent of the number engaged. In that battle it had eight color-bearers successively shot down. Gen. Hancock commanded the Division at Fredericksburg, where the regiment took part in the gallant but unsuccessful assault on Marye's Heights, December 13th, losing 16 officers and 112 men killed and wounded, out of 18 officers and 210 men engaged—nearly 54 per cent. The Color-Sergeant was found dead, with

his flag concealed and wrapped around his body, a bullet having pierced the flag and his heart. At Chancellorsville it lost 3 killed and 7 wounded. Shortly before the battle of Gettysburg the regiment, having become reduced by losses, was consolidated into two companies. It was engaged there—in Caldwell's Division—in the contest at the wheat-field on the second day, losing 5 killed, 14 wounded, and 6 missing. Having re-enlisted, it fought in all the battles of Grant's Virginia campaign—Gen. Barlow commanding the Division—and lost, in the thirty days from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor, 30 killed, 152 wounded, and 39 missing. In the Petersburg assault, June 16th-18th, and during the siege, it lost 14 killed, 48 wounded, and 26 missing. At Hatcher's Run, March 25th, 1865, it had 7 killed and 33 wounded. In this battle and while on the Appomattox campaign, the division was commanded by Gen. Miles. During its term of service the regiment sustained a loss of 13 officers and 246 men killed or mortally wounded in battle. It lost the most men in action, killed and wounded, of any infantry regiment from the State of New York, and its number of killed or died of wounds was exceeded by only five other infantry regiments in the entire army.

Our list of members includes those serving in the Seventy-first New York Infantry, organized in August, 1861, that formed a part of the noted Excelsior (Sickles) Brigade, and fought in all the battles of that command until its muster out in 1864. At Williamsburg, May 5th, 1862—its first battle—the brigade was serving in Hooker's Division of the Third Corps. This battle was fought almost entirely by Hooker's and Kearney's Divisions of the Third Corps, and four-fifths of the casualties of the corps were sustained by the Excelsior, Jersey and Berry's Brigades. The regiment also participated in the battle of Fair Oaks,

May 31st, and in the Seven Days' fighting before Richmond, with heavy losses. At Manassas, August 27th-31st, it had 37 killed or mortally wounded, being over 14 per cent of the 250 engaged. The Corps was then ordered into the defences of Washington, where it remained during the Maryland campaign. The regiment was present at the battle of Fredericksburg December 13th, but sustained only a slight loss. It was actively engaged, with severe losses, at Chancellorsville May 2nd-4th, 1863, a battle in which the brunt of the fighting fell on the Third and Twelfth Corps. Gen. Berry, commanding the Division, was killed in this battle. At Gettysburg—in Humphrey's (2d) Division—it became involved in the disaster of the second day's battle, but, like the rest of the Third Corps, it fell back in good order to the second line, fighting as it went. In March, 1864, the Third Corps was discontinued, and the Second Division, under command of Gen. Mott, was transferred to the Second Corps. The regiment took part during May, 1864, in the campaign against Richmond, losing heavily in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. It was soon after ordered home for muster out, its term having expired. During its three years' service it lost 5 officers and 83 men killed in battle or died of wounds.

One member of the Post served in the Seventy-fifth New York Infantry Regiment, that was recruited in September, 1861, re-enlisted and served through the war. Its earlier service was in the Department of the Gulf, and it participated in 1863, with the Nineteenth Corps, in all of Banks', Franklin's and Emory's campaigns, including the siege and capture of Port Hudson and the Red River Expedition. In July, 1864, it proceeded with Grover's (2d) Division to New Orleans, and embarked for Virginia. On arriving at Washington the division was ordered into Maryland to confront Early's invasion, after which it

served in the Shenandoah Valley in Sheridan's Army. The regiment took part in the battles of Opequon, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, losing heavily in each of these engagements. The fighting in the valley having ended, the Second Division was ordered, in January, 1865, to Savannah, Ga., and upon arrival there Gen. Grover was assigned to the command of the district, and Gen. Birge to the command of the division. In March the division proceeded to North Carolina, where it was temporarily attached to the Tenth Corps, but returned to Savannah in May, the regiment remaining in that vicinity until its muster out in August. During its term of service 4 officers and 91 of its men were killed or mortally wounded in action. The regiment returned home in command of a Captain, now a member of this Post, who had entered its ranks in 1861 as a private soldier.

In our membership are those who saw service in the Eighty-first New York Infantry, that was organized in December, 1861, and was mustered out August 31st, 1865. Upon its arrival in Washington in February, 1862, it was assigned to Palmer's Brigade, Casey's Division, Third Corps. The regiment fought well at Fair Oaks, May 31st, where its Lieutenant-Colonel commanding was wounded, and Major killed. It lost in that battle 25 killed, 92 wounded, and 20 missing. Upon the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula the Eighty-first was retained at Yorktown, with Gen. Keyes in command. In December the regiment was ordered to join Gen. Foster's troops in North Carolina, where it remained on duty in the vicinity of Beaufort and Morehead for several months. In November, 1863, it was stationed on outpost duty along the Dismal Swamp Canal, Va. Having re-enlisted, the regiment went home on a thirty days' furlough in March, 1864, and upon its return to the front was ordered to

Yorktown and assigned to the Eighteenth Corps. It accompanied Butler's Army to Bermuda Hundred, and fought at Drewry's Bluff, May 16th, in Marston's (1st) Brigade, Brook's (1st) Division, losing 2 killed, 17 wounded, and 4 missing. At Cold Harbor, June 1st, the regiment distinguished itself in the assault, where it led the brigade in a charge, but with a loss of half its number. In this battle it lost 46 killed, 159 wounded—26 of whom afterwards died of their injuries—and 10 missing, being the heaviest loss of any infantry regiment on the field. Larger losses occurred in some of the heavy artillery regiments engaged there, but they had three times as many men in line. In July Gen. Stannard succeeded to the command of the First Division, and led it in the victorious assault on Fort Harrison (Chaffin's Farm) September 29th, the regiment losing 9 killed and 50 wounded. At the battle of Darbytown Road (Fair Oaks), October 27th, the Corps was commanded by Gen. Weitzel, the regiment sustaining a small loss in wounded men. When the Eighteenth Corps was discontinued, December 3d, the regiment was transferred to Ripley's Brigade, Deven's Division, of the newly-formed Twenty-fourth Corps. Upon the fall of Petersburg this division, with the Twenty-fifth Corps, under command of Gen. Weitzel, marched on Richmond, and, encountering little or no opposition, entered the city on the 3d of April, 1865. During its term of service the regiment sustained a loss of 13 officers and 129 men, killed or mortally wounded in battle.

We have one representative of the Ninety-second New York Infantry, mustered into the United States service in January, 1862, which participated with Casey's Division, Fourth Corps, in the fighting on the Peninsula under McClellan. At Fair Oaks, May 31st, the regiment sustained a severe loss, the full force of the Confederate attack being

directed upon an advance position held by Casey's Division. When the army abandoned its position before Richmond in August the Second Division, then commanded by Gen. Peck, remained on the Peninsula. In December the regiment was ordered to North Carolina, and took part in the actions at Kinston and Goldsboro December 14 and 17th. On March 14th, 1863, a garrison of 300 men of this regiment in Fort Anderson, opposite New Berne, successfully repulsed an attack of Pettigrew with a division of infantry and 17 guns. It remained in North Carolina—in the Eighteenth Corps—until the spring of 1864, when the corps was concentrated at Yorktown under Gen. Butler, and on May 6th—the same day Grant was fighting in the Wilderness—landed at Bermuda Hundred. A series of bloody battles followed, the regiment suffering a severe loss in the one at Drewry's Bluff May 16th, fighting in Brook's Division. The corps was then ordered to re-inforce the Army of the Potomac, and made a gallant but unsuccessful attack on the intrenchments at Cold Harbor June 1st, sustaining a heavy loss. On September 29th the regiment participated in the brilliant and successful assault on Fort Harrison, at Chaffin's Farm, and was also engaged in the battle of Fair Oaks October 27th, which was fought on the old battlefield of 1862. January 7th, 1865, the regiment was mustered out by reason of expiration of term. Its loss while in the service, killed in action and died of wounds, was 1 officer and 67 men.

Among our members are those serving in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, New York Infantry, known as the "Iron Hearts," that was recruited in July and August, 1862. It arrived at Sandy Hook, Md., August 31st, where arms and equipments were furnished. Two weeks later the entire regiment was captured in the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

and after being paroled it was ordered to Chicago to await exchange. During 1863 the regiment was stationed at Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C., and thence, on February 5th, 1864, sailed for Florida. At the battle of Olustee Fla., February 20th, the regiment made a gallant fight, losing 33 killed, 241 wounded, and 22 missing. In April it sailed with the Tenth Corps for Virginia and joined Gen. Butler's Army of the James at Yorktown. It served in Barton's (2d) Brigade, Turner's (2d) Division, Tenth Corps, and in the actions around Drewry's Bluff and Bermuda Hundred, May 6th-16th, it lost 6 killed, 87 wounded, and 7 missing. It fought at Cold Harbor June 1st, while temporarily attached to the Eighteenth Corps, losing 6 killed and several wounded. Returning to the James, it rejoined the Tenth Corps and went into position before Petersburg. Re-crossing the James, the regiment was engaged at Deep Bottom August 14th, where it lost 5 killed, 44 wounded, and 24 missing. At the battle of Chaffin's Farm, September 29th, the regiment was in the fight at Fort Gilmer, where it lost half its number present in action. On October 27th it joined in the advance on Richmond on the Darbytown Road, in which affair it sustained considerable loss from a volley fired into them, through mistake, by another Union regiment. The Tenth Corps having been discontinued, the regiment was transferred to Ames' Division of the newly-formed Twenty-fourth Corps, and in December embarked for North Carolina. It formed a part of both the Butler and Terry expeditions for the capture of Fort Fisher, the first proving a failure, but our troops winning a famous victory under the latter officer on January 15th, 1865. The casualties of the regiment in that engagement—including some lives lost at the explosion of the magazine the day after the fort was taken—were 11 killed, 32 wounded, and 1 missing. The regiment lost 7 officers and 128 men, killed

or mortally wounded in battle, during its term of service.

Our membership embraces those who served in the One Hundred and Twenty-second New York Infantry, organized in August, 1862, and assigned to Newton's (3d) Division, Sixth Corps, with which corps it served continuously until the close of the war. At Fredericksburg, December 13th, it was under a severe artillery fire, but not actively engaged. At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3d, 1863, on the same field, it took part in the assault on Marye's Heights, and that strong position was carried at the point of the bayonet. At Gettysburg the Sixth Corps was held in reserve, excepting Shaler's Brigade, which was sent as a support to the Twelfth Corps on the morning of July 3d. The regiment went into action with 320 men, losing 10 killed and 35 wounded. November 7th it participated in the unsuccessful assault on the enemy's entrenchments at Rappahannock Station, sustaining a severe loss. The regiment crossed the Rapidan May 4th, 1864, with 426 officers and men, and after the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania could muster only about 200 muskets for the assault on Cold Harbor June 1st, where it had 10 killed and 57 wounded. On July 10th it embarked with the division at City Point for Washington, to aid in checking Early's forces then advancing through Maryland. On the 12th it took part in the battle of Fort Stevens, within the city limits, sustaining a loss of 7 killed and 49 wounded. Bidwell's (3d) Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps—of which the 122d formed a part—lost in that battle 52 killed and 93 wounded; total, 145. The entire loss of the Union Army on the 11th and 12th was 54 killed and 319 wounded; total, 373. The corps followed in pursuit of Early through Maryland, into Virginia, and up the Shenandoah Valley. Then came the memorable campaign under Sheridan, and the victories at Opequan,

Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, in all of which the regiment participated. It took 220 men into the battle of Opequon, and in that engagement and the affair at Fisher's Hill, lost 8 killed and 38 wounded. In December the regiment returned to the Petersburg trenches, and on the 2d day of April, 1865, occurred the grand and successful assault on the fortifications of Petersburg, followed by the hot pursuit of Lee's retreating veterans, during which the regiment fought at Sailor's Creek April 6th. While in the service it lost 6 officers and 85 men, killed or mortally wounded in battle.

We have those serving in the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, New York Infantry, mustered into service September 13th, 1862, leaving the state on September 20th. It joined the Army of the Potomac in November, and was assigned to Warren's (3d) Brigade, Syke's (2d) Division, Fifth Corps. It was present with this command at Fredericksburg, where it was under fire for the first time, a few of the men being wounded there, and at Chancellorsville was engaged with a small loss. In the battle of Gettysburg the brigade was commanded by Gen. Weed, and was detached by Gen. Warren, then Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, to occupy and hold Little Round Top, on the afternoon of July 2d, and their prompt action aided largely in seizing that important position at a critical moment. The loss of the regiment was 26 killed, 89 wounded, and 18 missing; its Colonel was among the number killed. In March, 1864, it was placed in the brigade with the regulars under command of Gen. Ayres, but in June was transferred to the First Brigade of Ayres' (2d) Division. The regiment was in the hottest of the fighting at the Wilderness, and suffered severely there, losing 23 killed, 118 wounded—of which 22 afterwards died of their injuries—and 114 captured or missing. Three days later—on May 8th—it was

engaged in the first of the series of battles at Spottsylvania, in which action its Colonel and Major were killed. The casualties of the regiment at Spottsylvania were 12 killed and 48 wounded. During the siege of Petersburg it was engaged, August 19th, in the battle at the Weldon Railroad, losing 4 killed, 19 wounded, and 51 captured or missing. It lost 20 killed or fatally wounded in the Petersburg trenches, and at Hatcher's Run October 27th, White Oak Road, March 31st, 1865, and Five Forks April 1st. The regiment was composed of exceptionally good material; the men were a neat, clean lot, and in their handsome Zouave costume attracted favorable attention wherever they appeared. It sustained a loss, during its term of service, of 8 officers and 141 men, killed in action or died of wounds; 77 members of the regiment died while confined in Southern prisons.

Included among our members is one who served in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry, organized in September, 1862, and assigned to the Seventh Corps, Department of Virginia under command of Gen. John A. Dix, at Fort Monroe. In the spring of 1863 the regiment was stationed at Suffolk, Va., and aided in the defense of that place against Longstreet's besieging army. After the raising of the siege—on May 4th—the regiment remained at Suffolk and Norfolk during the remainder of 1863, doing garrison and picket duty. In April, 1864, the Eighteenth Corps—to which a portion of the Seventh had been previously transferred—was concentrated at Yorktown, preparatory to the spring campaign of the Army of the James. All the hard fighting in the history of this regiment was encountered in the engagements which followed during the succeeding twelve months. It participated in the battles of Drewry's Bluff May 16th, and Port Walthall May 26th. The Eighteenth Corps was then

ordered to re-inforce the Army of the Potomac, and moved by transports down the James and up the York River to White House Landing, from whence it marched to Cold Harbor. The regiment took part in the unsuccessful assault at that place on June 3d, losing 20 killed, 100 wounded, and 4 missing. Returning to Bermuda Hundred on the 14th, it advanced with the corps the following day on Petersburg and assaulted the works that evening, sustaining a loss of 16 killed, 74 wounded, and 26 missing. In September it moved to the north bank of the James, and was engaged in the victorious assault on Fort Harrison, at Chaffin's Farm, on the 29th, and in the battle at Darbytown Road October 27th, fought on the old battlefield of Fair Oaks in 1862. In December the regiment was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Corps, and in March, 1865, crossed with Foster's Division to the south bank of the James and Appomattox Rivers, and joined the main army at Hatcher's Run. In the general assault on Petersburg, April 2d, it participated in the brilliant and successful attack at Fort Gregg. It was engaged in a sharp fight at Rice's Station, or High Bridge, on the 6th. In the forenoon of April 9th, the day of Lee's surrender, the corps was briskly engaged near Appomattox Court House, and had the honor of making the last infantry fight of that campaign and of the war. The regiment lost, while in the service, 4 officers and 112 men killed or mortally wounded—nearly 11 per cent of its enrollment.

We have those who were members of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth New York Infantry, organized in October, 1864, for two years' service, and joined the Army of the Potomac and was attached to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. It participated in the siege of Petersburg from October, 1864, to April, 1865, and actions at Hatcher's

Run October 27th and 28th, 1864, and the Hicksford Raid December 7th-11th. It was also engaged in the battle of Dabney's Mill February 5th-7th, 1865; Gravelly Run March 29th, White Oak Road March 30th and 31st, and Five Forks April 1st. During its five months' field service it lost 1 officer and 36 men killed or mortally wounded in action.

One of our members served in the Second Ohio Regiment of Infantry, recruited in August, 1861, that furnished four of the twenty-two volunteers who captured a locomotive at Big Shanty, Ga., and made the famous raid along the line of the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad in April, 1862. After an exciting chase, lasting several hours, all were captured. Being in citizens' dress within an enemy's lines, the whole party were held as spies. A court-martial was convened, and the leader and seven others were condemned and executed. Of the remaining fourteen, eight succeeded, by a bold effort—attacking their guard in broad daylight—in making their escape from Atlanta, Ga., and ultimately in reaching the North. The other six, who shared in this effort, but were recaptured, remained prisoners until the latter part of March, 1863, when they were exchanged through a special arrangement made by Secretary Stanton. "It was a daring deed, and without an equal in its thrilling story of danger, intrepidity, heroic suffering and death."* The regiment fought at Perryville, Ky., October 8th, 1862, in Rousseau's Division, McCook's Corps, Army of the Ohio. Over three-fourths of the casualties in that battle occurred in McCook's Corps. In the battle of Stone's River, December 31st, it was engaged with a severe loss, its Lieutenant-Colonel being among the number killed. The

*"Daring and Suffering," by Rev. Wm. Pittinger (2d Ohio).

regiment participated in the campaign from Murfreesboro in June, 1863, and fought in Baird's Division, Fourteenth Corps, at Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, and in Johnson's Division at Missionary Ridge November 25th. At Chickamauga it sustained a heavy loss, including the Lieutenant-Colonel wounded and Major wounded and captured. In May, 1864, it moved with Sherman's Army on the advance which was to culminate in the possession of Atlanta. It took part in all the fighting of the division until July 27th, when it was ordered back to Chattanooga for muster out. The regiment lost, during its three years' service, 9 officers and 96 men killed in action or died of wounds.

Our roster includes those serving in the Seventh Ohio Infantry, which is credited with being one of the finest regiments in the service. It was raised in Northern Ohio, with rendezvous at Cleveland, and was composed of exceptionally good material. Its ranks included men of culture and good social position—clergymen, students, teachers, farmers and mechanics. They enlisted promptly at the first news of the war, organizing in April, 1861, for the three months' service, but entered the three years' service, almost to a man, when the second call for troops was made. It left the State June 26th, and proceeded to West Virginia. While encamped by itself at Cross Lanes, W. Va., it was attacked, August 26th, by a large force under Gen. Floyd; the regiment made an obstinate defense, but was driven from the field with a severe loss, many of the men being captured. It fought in the Shenandoah Valley campaigns, in Shield's Division, losing at Kernstown, March 23d, 20 killed, 55 wounded, and 10 missing. The battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9th, was fought by the troops which afterwards constituted the Twelfth Corps. The regiment was engaged there in Geary's Brigade, Augur's (Second) Division, sustaining

a loss of 31 killed, 149 wounded, and 2 missing, out of 307 present; nearly 60 per cent. In addition to the killed, 24 afterwards died of their wounds, making the total deaths in this engagement 55—nearly 18 per cent. Gen. Greene commanded the division at Antietam, September 17th, where the regiment lost 5 killed and 33 wounded. At Chancellorsville, May 1st-4th, it lost 16 killed, 62 wounded, and 21 missing. In that battle and all its subsequent engagements the division was commanded by Gen. Geary. After participating in the battle of Gettysburg with a slight loss, the regiment was ordered with the Twelfth Corps, in September, to Tennessee, as a reinforcement to Rosecrans. Geary's Division effected a junction with the beleagured army at Chattanooga, and on November 24th came the brilliant victory at Lookout Mountain, where the "White Star" Division fought its famous battle above the clouds. At the battle of Ringgold, Ga., November 27th, the regiment lost 16 killed and 58 wounded, out of 206 present. In this engagement the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Adjutant and two Lieutenants were killed, while the remaining officers, with one exception, were all wounded. In April, 1864, the designation of the corps was changed to that of the Twentieth. The regiment participated in the battles of Resaca May 14th and 15th, and New Hope Church May 25th, on the Atlanta campaign, and on June 24th was ordered home for muster out, its term of service having expired. Its entire loss in battle, killed and mortally wounded, was 10 officers and 174 men—13 per cent of the total enrollment.

In the Post are those who served in the Thirteenth Ohio Infantry Regiment, that was recruited in June, 1861, for three years, re-enlisted in December, 1863, and served through the war. It took an active part in the battle of Shiloh, April 7th, 1862, in Crittenden's Division, Army of the Ohio, and of Stone's River, December 31st, in Palmer's

Division, sustaining severe losses in both engagements. Its Colonel was killed in the fight at Stone's River. At Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, it was again heavily engaged, serving in Van Cleave's (Third) Division, Crittenden's (Twenty-first) Corps, and where its Lieutenant-Colonel commanding was killed. At Orchard Knob November 23d, and Missionary Ridge November 25th, it fought in Beatty's (Third) Brigade, Wood's (Third) Division, Granger's (Fourth) Corps. In 1864 it took part, with the same command, in the struggle for Atlanta, and from May until September was actively engaged in the continuous marching and fighting which was so characteristic of that brilliant campaign. After the fall of Atlanta the corps joined Thomas' Army in the Tennessee campaign against Hood, participating in the bloody repulse of the enemy at Franklin, and the decisive victory at Nashville. The total loss of the regiment, killed in action and died of wounds, numbered 8 officers and 109 men.

Among our members are those who saw service in the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, that was recruited in April, 1861, in response to the first call for troops for three months' service. It served its term in West Virginia, during which it fought in the minor engagements of Phillippi June 3d, Laurel Hill July 8th, and Carrick's Ford July 14th, all prior to the battle of first Bull Run. A member of the Post then serving in this regiment was wounded at Carrick's Ford. Upon its return home it re-assembled after a short furlough and volunteered for three years, with but little change in its organization. In August, 1861, it proceeded to Kentucky, where it was assigned to Manson's Brigade, and was engaged for several months in the various movements against the Confederate forces. It moved with Buell's Army in March, 1862, to reinforce Grant, but did not arrive at Shiloh until the fighting was over. After participating in the siege of Corinth, it

marched with the Army of the Ohio on its arduous campaigns in Tennessee and Kentucky. At Perryville it was in Fry's Brigade of Schoepf's Division, but was not engaged, after which it went into winter quarters at Gallatin, Tenn. It fought at Chickamauga September 19th and 20th, 1863, in Croxton's (Second) Brigade, Brannan's (Third) Division, Fourteenth Corps, losing 35 killed, 167 wounded, and 43 missing; total 245, out of 449 engaged. Of the wounded 46 afterwards died, making the total deaths in that engagement 81—over 18 per cent. During the Atlanta campaign from May to September, 1864, it served in Este's (Third) Brigade, Baird's (Third) Division, Fourteenth Corps. This brigade distinguished itself, particularly, at Jonesboro, August 31st, where it carried the enemy's works by assault, losing one-third of its number within a few minutes. The loss of the regiment in this engagement was 16 killed and 74 wounded. Among the killed were several men whose term of service had expired but who volunteered to go into this action. The regiment having re-enlisted, it remained in the Fourteenth Corps until the close of the war, and with that command participated in the march to the sea, and campaign of the Carolinas. It lost during its term of service, 5 officers and 141 men killed in battle or died of wounds.

Our membership includes one who saw four years' campaigning with the Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, that was mustered into the United States service in July, 1861, and nearly every effective man re-enlisted as veterans in 1864. After participating in the capture of New Madrid, Mo., and Island No. 10, in March, 1862, it took part, in April and May, with Pope's Army of the Mississippi, in the advance upon Corinth and siege of that place. It was engaged in the battle of Iuka, Miss., September 19th, in Stanley's Division, and at the battle of Corinth, October 4th, made a gallant charge, sustaining a severe

loss in killed and wounded. The regiment remained at Corinth until November, 1863, when it moved with Sherman's Army to the relief of Chattanooga, marching to Pulaski, Tenn., where it was left to guard the Nashville & Decatur Railroad. With Fuller's Division, Sixteenth Corps, it participated in the Atlanta campaign from May to September, 1864, and at the bloody battle of Atlanta, July 22d—Hood's second sortie—was in the thickest of the fighting, and sustained a heavy loss. After the fall of Atlanta it accompanied Sherman's Army—in Mower's Division, Seventeenth Corps—on the march to the sea. Little or no fighting was encountered by the corps on the march through Georgia, but its advance through the Carolinas was marked by several minor engagements, culminating in the battle of Bentonville, March 19th, 1865. There were long, toilsome marches, also, with wide rivers to cross and swamps to wade, many of which were forded under the enemy's fire. The regiment lost 6 officers and 80 men, killed or mortally wounded in action, during its term of service.

It embraces one who served for three years in the Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry, organized October 1st, 1861, and entered immediately upon Nelson's campaign in Eastern Kentucky, meeting the enemy in several minor affairs during October and November. On February 15th, 1862, it marched with the Army of the Ohio on Bowling Green and Nashville, thence to Savannah, Tenn., participating in the battle of Shiloh April 6th and 7th, in Crittenden's (Fifth) Division. After sharing in the siege operations about Corinth, the regiment marched with Buell's troops in pursuit of Bragg, through Northern Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky. After the battle of Perryville, October 8th, it took part with the Second Brigade of Van Cleve's Division, Crittenden's Corps, in the forward movement to Nashville and Murfreesboro, and was engaged

in the hard-fought battle of Stone's River, Tenn., December 30th and 31st. The army lay at Murfreesboro during the ensuing six months, and then started on its advance to Chattanooga, and on September 19th and 20th, 1863, the battle of Chickamauga was fought. Soon after this battle the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps were consolidated, forming the Fourth Corps, and the regiment was assigned to Beatty's (Third) Brigade, of Wood's (Third) Division. With this command it participated in the action at Orchard Knob November 23d, and in the brilliant and successful charge up the heights at Missionary Ridge November 25th. Immediately after this battle it marched with the Fourth Corps to the relief of Knoxville, and then passed the winter in East Tennessee. On the Atlanta campaign in 1864 the corps encountered some hard fighting at Pickett's Mills May 27th, and in the unsuccessful assault on Kenesaw Mountain June 27th. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment was ordered back to Nashville, and on October 31st was mustered out, its term of service having expired. Its loss in battle, killed or died of wounds, was 2 officers and 45 men.

We have those who went out in August, 1862, with the Ninety-third Regiment, Ohio Infantry, that started on the date of its muster into the United States service for the seat of war in Kentucky, and was assigned to McCook's Corps. On October 1st it advanced with the army from Louisville, and on the 8th the Second Division was engaged in the action at Lawrenceburg, and did not reach Perryville in time to take part in that battle. At Stone's River, December 31st, the regiment sustained a severe loss, and again at Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, 1863, its Colonel being mortally wounded in the latter battle. Upon the reorganization of the army in October the regiment became a part of Hazen's (Second) Brigade, Wood's (Third) Division, Fourth Corps. In the

successful charge on Orchard Knob, November 23d, and storming of the heights of Missionary Ridge on the 25th, the regiment lost 19 killed and 69 wounded; among the killed was the Major commanding. After that battle the corps started at once for Knoxville, for the relief of Burnside, and then remained in that vicinity until the following spring. In May, 1864, the regiment moved on the Atlanta campaign and was engaged in all the battles of the corps, its hardest fighting occurring at Pickett's Mills May 27th, and Kenesaw Mountain June 23d and 27th. After the evacuation of Atlanta it marched northward, with the Fourth Corps, to confront Hood's forces, and took part in the bloody engagement at Franklin, Tenn., November 30th, and in the last battle—the last victory of the corps at Nashville, December 15th and 16th. During its term of service the regiment sustained a loss of 4 officers and 106 men killed in action or fatally wounded, being 10.5 per cent of its total enrollment.

One of our members enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment, Ohio Infantry, organized March 9th, 1865, for one year, and mustered out September 1st. Its field of operations was in the Shenandoah Valley, and during its brief service before the surrender of the rebel armies was not engaged in any battles or arduous campaigns. It can, however, claim having in its ranks the shortest man, for whom the record is satisfactorily verified, among over 1,000,000 soldiers in the Union Army whose heights are recorded. At the time of enlistment this soldier was 24 years of age and measured 40 inches in height. The average height of the American soldiers, as shown by the records of the recruiting officers, was 5 feet 8½ inches. The tallest man, for whose stature the testimony is complete and unimpeachable, was full 82½ inches, without his shoes.

Included in our membership are those serving in the Tenth Regiment, Vermont Infantry, organized in August, 1862, whose death roll includes 9 officers and 140 men killed in battle or mortally wounded, being over 11 per cent of the total number borne upon its rolls. After nearly a year's service in Maryland doing guard duty, it joined the Army of the Potomac in July, 1863, and was assigned to Morris' (First) Brigade, Carr's (Second) Division, Third Corps. The regiment first encountered the enemy at Locust Grove (Mine Run), November 27th, in which action it took a commendable part, losing 11 killed, 56 wounded, and 2 missing. In March, 1864, the Third Corps having been discontinued, the division was transferred to the Sixth Corps. The division, under command of Gen. Ricketts, took a prominent part in the storming of Cold Harbor, June 1st. The regiment suffered severely in this unsuccessful assault, its casualties amounting to 28 killed, 131 wounded—of which 26 afterwards died from their injuries—and 3 missing. In July it was ordered, with the Sixth Corps, to Baltimore and Washington to confront Early and his forces then invading Maryland. On the 9th the regiment took part in the battle of Monocacy, Md., losing 5 killed and a number wounded. After pursuing Early into Virginia, the corps came under Sheridan's command, in the Army of the Shenandoah, with which it participated in the memorable victories of Opequon, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. In the latter battle occurred the famous incident of Sheridan's Ride from Winchester. At the battle of the Opequon, September 19th, the regiment lost 12 killed and 53 wounded. It took 17 officers and 260 men into action at Cedar Creek, October 19th, losing there 16 killed, 65 wounded, and 4 missing. The campaign in the Shenandoah Valley having been successfully ended, the Sixth Corps returned to Petersburg in December. The regiment was engaged in

the grand, victorious assault on the lines about Petersburg, April 2nd, 1865, with a loss of 44 killed and wounded, and was the first regiment in the division to plant its colors inside the enemy's works.

We have representatives of the Eighteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, which sustained the heaviest loss in action of any regiment of the Regular Army during the war, having 9 officers and 209 men killed in battle or died of wounds. It was recruited under the President's proclamation of May 3d, 1861, headquarters being located at Columbus, Ohio, the recruits coming principally from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The organization was to have contained three battalions of eight companies each, but the Third Battalion was never fully organized, and its companies were attached to the other battalions. In December, 1861, twelve companies took the field, four more companies joining this detachment in March, 1862; eight more companies joined during the year. At the battle of Stone's River, December 31st, 1862, where the regiment encountered its hardest fighting, it served in the Regular Brigade, Rousseau's (First) Division, Fourteenth Corps. It took 603 officers and men into that engagement, 48 per cent of whom were killed or wounded. Its casualties were 60 killed, 224 wounded, and 7 missing—the greatest number killed and wounded of any regiment on that field. Forty-two of the wounded afterwards died of their injuries. At Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, 1863, it lost 33 killed, 152 wounded, and 118 captured or missing. The regiment also sustained severe losses on the Atlanta campaign, having 22 killed at New Hope Church May 25th, 14 at Utoy Creek August 5th and 6th, and 12 at Jonesboro August 31st, 1864. The First Division was commanded, at Chickamauga, by Gen. Baird, and on the Atlanta campaign by Gen. Johnson; the Regular Brigade (Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps)

was under command of Gen. John H. King. After the Atlanta campaign, in October, 1864, the regiment was consolidated into one battalion, and was withdrawn from active service in the field.

Among our members is one who first served in an Indiana Regiment, and in 1863 was commissioned as Captain in the Second Regiment, United States Colored Infantry. Almost the entire loss, in action, of this regiment, occurred in one engagement—Natural Bridge, Fla., March 6th, 1865, where it lost 14 killed, 44 wounded, and 12 missing. Eleven officers of the regiment, including the Colonel and Chaplain, died from yellow fever in the summer of 1864, while it was stationed at Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla. It was the first colored regiment to visit New York City, occupying City Hall Park during all of Thanksgiving Day in 1863, while awaiting transportation to New Orleans.

We also have a member who was graduated from West Point in 1864, commissioned in the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., and immediately assigned to duty as Chief Engineer, Twentieth Army Corps. He took part as such in the Atlanta campaign, and served as Chief Engineer, Left Wing, Sherman's Army, on the march to the sea, siege of Savannah, and campaign of the Carolinas. He was an active participant in the famous defence of Allatoona Pass, Ga., October 5th, 1864, where the small garrison of less than 2,000 men successfully repulsed the repeated assaults of an entire Confederate division, after a struggle lasting the entire day, but with a loss of one-third the command. It was during this engagement that Gen. Sherman, from the top of Kenesaw Mountain, signaled over the heads of the enemy the message on which was based the popular hymn, "Hold the Fort." After the battle was ended, Gen. Corse, in command at Allatoona,

signaled to Sherman, "I am short a cheekbone and an ear, but am able to whip all h—I yet."

Our membership includes one who saw three years' active service in the Navy, most of which was on the gunboat Tyler, that took part in the battle of Belmont, Mo., November 7th, 1861, capture of Forts Henry and Donelson in February, 1862, and rendered effective aid to the army at the battle of Shiloh April 6th and 7th. The Tyler was hotly engaged in the fight with the Confederate ram Arkansas near the mouth of the Yazoo River, July 15th, and formed a part of the fleet which successfully ran the batteries at Vicksburg, April 16th, 1863. It participated in the attack on Grand Gulf April 29th, two assaults on Vicksburg, and in numerous other encounters which eventuated in the opening of the Mississippi.

We have another member who was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1860, and assigned to duty on the brig Perry, that captured the Rebel privateer Savannah in 1861. He served on the gunboat Scioto, West Gulf Squadron, in 1862-3, participating in the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, and capture of New Orleans April 25th, 1862. On July 9th, 1863, while on an inland expedition on the coast of Texas, he lost an arm in an engagement with guerillas.

We have in our membership one of the three survivors of a crew of sixty-nine persons who were on the gunboat Tulip, of the Potomac Flotilla, when her boiler exploded November 11th, 1864. All but ten of the crew were killed by the explosion, or drowned in the Potomac River. Of the number rescued, seven died within a few hours from being scalded, or from exposure, having remained in the water nearly two hours before being picked up.

Among the members of the Post is one who saw 35 months' consecutive sea service in the gunboats Wyandotte and Aries, on the North Atlantic Squadron, Wil-

mington Blockade, East Gulf Squadron and West Indies; one who cruised in 1862-4 on the North Atlantic Station after the Rebel Privateer *Florida*; another who served in the United States steamer *Montgomery* of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and on detached service scouring the Gulf for blockade runners, several of which were captured. The following episode is related by the comrade then serving on this ship: "One fine morning in October, 1862, the *Montgomery*, only a few hours out from Havana, Cuba, en route to Pensacola, Fla., discovered the blockade runner *Gen. Rusk* steaming down the coast between the reefs and the main land. Chase was promptly given and, as the *Rusk* refused to stop, a fifteen-inch Dahlgreen gun was trained on her. Altogether 16 shots were fired at the Rebel craft, eight of which did more or less execution, and the others either fell short or went over her and into the real estate of the island. Finding that resistance was useless, the *Rusk* was run ashore, and her crew saturated her cargo with inflammable fluids and applied the torch with such effect that in less than two hours she was burned to the water's edge. It was subsequently ascertained that her cargo, with which she had escaped out of Galveston, Texas, consisted of 500 bales of cotton. Had she been captured the prize would have been of great value. The firing into this vessel, within a marine league of foreign soil, gave rise to international complications, and reparation being demanded by Spain, the Commander of the *Montgomery* was ordered under arrest, and was afterwards tried by court-martial at Charlestown Navy Yard and dismissed from the service. Later, however, he was restored to duty and rendered valuable service."

Fifty-nine of the present members of the Post bear honorable scars from wounds received in action, 39 of whom were wounded once each; 12 twice each; 6 three

times and 2 four times. Of these wounds, 48 were of a severe nature and 41 slight. We have one member who received two severe wounds in the same battle, one musket ball entering his left hip and lodging in the right groin, and the other shot resulting in the loss of his left arm. We have five members who received a severe and slight wound each in the same engagement. We have one member who received, at Gettysburg, a distressing wound in the left leg; recovering and returning to duty he was again severely wounded in almost the same place, at the battle of the Wilderness. Five different members carry scars from saber cuts, one of whom received at the same time a musket ball through the right shoulder. One member was bayoneted by a rebel guard while a prisoner of war at Salisbury, N. C. One member had a musket ball pass entirely through his body from the left to right side, and one was shot through the body on the right side. Six members each lost an eye while in the service, one of whom had his jaw broken by the same ball, which also passed through his tongue and roof of his mouth. Three lost an arm each. One instance is known of a member of the Post severely wounded at the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27th, 1862, through the shoulder and back and rendered entirely helpless, remaining on the field six days and nights before being succored by the enemy into whose hands our wounded had fallen. For fourteen months he was unable to bear the weight of his body on his lower limbs. Intelligence of the battle having reported him being among the killed, public funeral services were held in this city and the family went into mourning over his supposed death. Numerous instances are recorded of clothing and blankets being perforated with musket balls, and one member is the possessor of a highly-prized war relic in a pocket knife which was broken into pieces but stopped a rebel bullet and saved

him from a serious if not fatal wound. The front was not always the place of danger, as an instance is reported of one non-combatant member whose duty it was to look after the spiritual welfare of his regiment, who was kicked by a horse, and for a year thereafter could get about only with the aid of crutches. We have several members who apparently bore a charmed life in battle, who served for three and four years in regiments noted for having experienced some of the hardest fighting of the war, and who passed through all unscathed, and were never sick or absent a day from their commands. In this connection it is on record that a member of this Post while serving as Surgeon of his regiment, attended on the field at the battle of Blackburn's Ford, Va., July 18th, 1861, the first Michigan soldier wounded in the war, and that he amputated the arm of a Michigan soldier at Bull Run, Va., July 21st, 1861, the first amputation in a Michigan regiment in the war. He also had the distinction of attending at Clover Hill, Appomattox Co., Va., April 9, 1865, the last wounded Michigan soldier of the war.*

Thirty-six members of the Post have been prisoners of war, two of whom were captured twice, and one was taken three different times. Of the total number captured, two were rescued by our own troops immediately thereafter; twelve were paroled at the time of capture, or soon after—one of whom has never, to his knowledge, been exchanged—and seven escaped within twenty-four hours after being taken. One captured while scouting under orders, after being detained four hours induced his captors, the entire picket-post, consisting of a Sergeant and five private soldiers, to enter our lines with him, under promise that they should be cared for and sent north. Seventeen served terms in southern prisons, being finally paroled or exchanged, as follows: One cap-

* Michigan in the War.

tured at Chancellorsville passed fifteen days at Libby Prison, Richmond; two captured at Gaines' Mill, both severely wounded, were also guests at Libby for thirty days; one taken at Chickamauga was first confined at Libby but was finally removed to Belle Isle, from whence he made his escape, and after five days' sufferings and thrilling adventures reached our lines near Williamsburg, his term of imprisonment being three months; one was severely wounded and captured at Spottsylvania and remained four months in a Richmond hospital; one taken by Mosby while reconnoitering near the North Anna River and sojourned for five months in Andersonville, Gordonsville, Salisbury and Millen prisons; one who fell into the enemy's hands on the coast of Texas spent over seven months at Houston and Camp Ford Tyler, Texas, and was finally exchanged at the mouth of the Red River, La.; one captured at Cold Harbor passed seven months and eleven days at Andersonville, Millen and Salisbury; one wounded and a prisoner at the Wilderness, was taken to Andersonville to remain seven and one-half months; one severely wounded and captured at the battle of the Wilderness was confined at Andersonville for seven months and at Florence two months; one who was a prisoner at First Bull Run, and divided the succeeding ten months between a Richmond Tobacco Factory, Castle Pinckney, Charleston Jail, Columbia Jail and Libby; one who charged too near the enemy's lines in the cavalry fight at Yellow Tavern, and paid the penalty by taking an enforced excursion south and remained for the following ten months and eleven days in the prisons of Libby, Macon, Savannah, Charleston and Columbia; one who was enveloped within the Confederate lines in the first charge at Petersburg, and passed the succeeding ten months and two days resting at Anderson-

ville, Milan, Savannah, Blackshire, Thomasville, and again at Andersonville; one who was twice severely wounded in a cavalry skirmish near Upperville, Va., and left for dead upon the field, had one year and ten days in which to lament his hard fate whiling away the time at Libby, Danville, Macon, Savannah, Charleston and Columbia; another who was one of five different members of this Post who fell into the hands of the enemy at Chickamauga, and sojourned for three months at Richmond, five months at Danville, and four months at Andersonville. While being removed from there with a large number of other prisoners, he made his escape as the train halted at Macon, and after twenty-one days and nights of most trying hardships and several narrow escapes from recapture, finally reached the Union lines near Atlanta. Starting from there a few days later to rejoin his regiment, then near Chattanooga, the train on which he had taken passage was fired into, thrown from the track and burned near Marietta by a scouting force of rebels. Fourteen on the train were killed, and all but six of the balance were captured. After an exciting chase he finally eluded his pursuers and found his way to a stockade occupied by Union troops, and three days later reached his regiment. While making his way within the enemy's lines from Macon to Atlanta, and in hiding near the latter place, he witnessed the crossing of Hood's Army to the north side of the Chattahoochee River on a pontoon bridge. Reaching our lines on the morning of the second day thereafter, he at once reported the fact to Gen. Kilpatrick, and believes that it was this positive information of the northward movement of Hood that caused Gen. Sherman to order the reinforcement of the small garrison at Allatoona Pass, and which arrived just in time to successfully defend the place against the vigorous assaults of a division of the enemy, and save the

three million rations stored there. What would have become of the "March to the Sea" had Allatoona been lost, with the Confederate Army in Sherman's rear and destroying the only railroad over which a fresh store of provisions could be accumulated? Another member was captured at the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, and a second time became a prisoner of war at the battle of the Wilderness. Eighteen months of his term of enlistment was passed in prisons at Petersburg, Salisbury, Richmond, Lynchburg, Danville, Macon, Andersonville, Charleston, and Florence; still another was captured during the first day's fighting at Chickamauga, and suffered the horrors of many southern prisons during the succeeding year and a half. He was first confined on Belle Isle and in "Number Four Prison," Richmond, Va. In December he was transferred to Danville, Va., and soon after arrival there was attacked with small-pox and removed with other prisoners to an old stable where many died from the disease and exposure. In the spring of 1864 he was shipped to Andersonville, Ga., and in the ensuing fall was sent to Florence, S. C. He remained in the stockade at that place until March, 1865, when he was placed with a large number of other prisoners in freight cars bound for Salisbury, N. C. Escaping from the train while en route, he took refuge in a swamp, and finally succeeded in reaching the Union pickets near Wilmington, N. C. While confined at Danville and again at Florence he attempted to escape, but in each instance was recaptured.

Our membership includes past officers in the Grand Army of the Republic as follows: One Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, one National Adjutant-General, one Assistant Adjutant-General, two Department Commanders, one Department Quartermaster-General, and fourteen Post Commanders. It embraces also one member of Congress, two Judges of the State Supreme Court,

an ex-Secretary of State, and the State Adjutant-General. The city government is represented in the Mayor, an ex-Mayor, an ex-President of the Common Council, one Alderman and three ex-Aldermen, a member of the Board of Public Works, two members of the Water Commission, a member of the Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction, two members of the Poor Commission, one Park and Boulevard Commissioner, the Secretary of the Board of Education, the Secretary of the Board of Water Commissioners and the Chief Engineer of the Water Works, City Engineer, Fire Marshal, City Accountant, Secretary of the Police Commission, Superintendent of Police, one Captain and one Sergeant of Police, one Detective, also an ex-Prosecuting Attorney of the county. We have one United States Army Engineer Officer, one United States Naval Officer and Lighthouse Inspector, one United States Marine Hospital Surgeon, one United States Harbor Superintendent, one United States Collector of Customs, three Deputy Collectors, one Special Agent United States Treasury, and one Deputy United States Marshal. The occupation of other members is as follows: Merchants, 26; manufacturers, 24; salesmen and clerks, 14; bookkeepers, accountants and stenographers, 5; lawyers, 8; physicians, 3; dentists, 1; druggists, 2; journalists, editors and publishers, 5; engravers and printers, 3; civil engineers and surveyors, 2; railroad superintendents, paymasters, and passenger agents, 5; express messengers, 1; bank cashiers, 2; trustee, 1; brokers, 2; president life insurance company, 1; insurance general agents, 7; pine land and real estate dealers, 4; builders, contractors and pavers, 4; painters and decorators, 2; stock breeder, 1; laundrymen, 1; and last, but not least, one cemetery superintendent to provide for each of us a suitable resting place when "the drum with muffled beat shall sound the last tattoo."

OFFICERS 1896.

Commander	Charles Dupont.
Senior Vice-Commander	Charles E. Foote.
Junior Vice-Commander	William H. Baxter.
Adjutant	James T. Beadle.
Quartermaster	Jacob Bristol.
Surgeon	Wm. H. H. Hutton.
Chaplain	John W. Andrews.
Officer of the Day.....	Charles G. Hampton.
Officer of the Guard.....	Thomas P. Jones.
Sergeant Major	Nicholas Woods.
Quartermaster Sergeant	Charles C. Snedeker.

PAST OFFICERS OF THE POST.

1887.	1888.
Commander, Henry M. Duffield.	Commander, Henry M. Duffield.
S. V. Com'dr, George H. Hopkins.	S. V. Com'dr, George H. Hopkins.
J. V. Com'dr, Hazen S. Pingree.	J. V. Com'dr, William S. Green.
1889.	1890 and 1891.
Commander, George H. Hopkins.	Commander, William S. Green.
S. V. Com'dr, William S. Green.	S. V. Com'dr, Leverette N. Case.
J. V. Com'dr, Leverette N. Case.	J. V. Com'dr, James T. Sterling.
1892.	1893.
Commander, Lewis H. Chamberlin.	Commander, Everard B. Welton.
S. V. Com'dr, Ziba B. Graham.	S. V. Com'dr, Thomas S. McGraw.
J. V. Com'dr, Oscar R. Looker.	J. V. Com'dr, Frank C. Trowbridge.
1894.	1895.
Commander, Thos. A. Wadsworth.	Commander, Leverette N. Case.
S. V. Com'dr, Chas. C. Chadwick.	S. V. Com'dr, James T. Sterling.
J. V. Com'dr, George T. Jack.	J. V. Com'dr, Albert E. Bigelow.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP.

Corrected to December, 1895.

Abbott Horace R..... 1st L't & Adj't.. 180th Ohio Infantry.
 Alexander George W.... Captain..... 1st Mich. Cavalry.
 Anderson Fred'k P..... 1st Lieut..... 181st Ohio Inf. & Bvt. Maj. U. S. V.
 Andrews John W..... Captain..... 2nd U. S. C. Infantry.
 Avery William O..... Private..... Chicago Board of Trade Battery.
 Bassett Heber L..... Corporal..... 8th Conn. Infantry.
 Baxter William H..... Seaman..... U. S. Navy.
 Beach Rodney W..... 1st Lieut..... 10th Mich. Cavalry.
 Beadle James T..... Sergeant..... 1st Mich. Battery.
 Bigelow Albert E..... Sergeant..... 24th Mich. Infantry.
 Blain Alexander W.... Private..... 92nd N. Y. Infantry.
 Brand Charles R..... 1st Lieut..... 9th Mich. Infantry.
 Brandon Calvin K..... Captain..... 14th Illinois Infantry.
 Briscoe Benj. F..... Captain..... 23rd Mich. Infantry.
 Bristol Jacob..... 1st Lieut..... 5th Mich. Cav. & Bvt. Capt. U. S. V.
 Brown Robert H..... Private..... 132nd Ohio Infantry.
 Buehler John..... Private..... 5th Ohio Cavalry.
 Burlage Gottlieb..... Q. M. Sergt.... 10th Mich. Battery.
 Burroughs Samuel W... Sergeant..... 15th Mich. Infantry.
 Candler Edwin A..... Sergt.-Major... 8th Mich. Battery.
 Case Leverette N..... Captain..... 1st Mich. S. S. & Bvt. Maj. U. S. V.
 Chadwick Charles C.... Captain..... 27th Ohio Infantry.
 Chamberlin Lewis H... 1st L't & Adj't.. 24th Mich. Infantry.
 Chandler George W.... Captain..... 8th Mich. Inf. & Bvt. Maj. U. S. V.
 Chope Charles H..... 2nd Lieut..... 24th Mich. Infantry.
 Clark Alexander M.... Captain..... 72nd N. Y. Infantry.
 Clark Ransom B..... Private..... 9th Ohio Battery.
 Coleman Silas B..... Acting Master.. U. S. Navy.
 Creusere Charles..... Private..... 1st N. Y. Engineers.
 Daly James W..... Corporal..... Chicago Board of Trade Battery.
 Davenport Francis O... Lieut. Com.... U. S. Navy.
 Davidson Edward R.... 1st Lieut..... 2nd Ohio Heavy Artillery.
 Denler John..... Private..... 14th Mich. Infantry.
 Devendorf Chas. A.... Surgeon..... 48th N. Y. Infantry.
 Dickinson Julian G.... 1st L't & Adj't.. 4th Mich. Cav. & Bvt. Maj. U. S. V.
 Dingwall George..... 2nd Lieut..... 24th Mich. Infantry.
 Dixon Sidney B..... Musician..... 24th Mich. Infantry.
 Dodsley William R.... Captain..... 24th Mich. Infantry.
 Duffield Henry M..... 1st L't & Adj't.. 9th Mich. Infantry.
 Dupont Charles..... Captain..... 13th Mich. Battery.

Edwards Albert M.....Lieut.-Colonel.. 24th Mich. Infantry.
 Evarts Charles R..... Corporal..... 148th N. Y. Infantry.
 Farnum Herbert C.....Private.....4th Mich. Cavalry.
 Fenton Eben B.....2nd Lieut.....20th Conn. Infantry.
 Fisher George W..... Corporal..... 9th Mich. Battery.
 Foote Charles E.....1st Lieut.....22nd Mich. Infantry.
 Francois Theophile.....Private.....74th N. Y. Infantry.
 Gage William T..... Private.....7th R. I. Cavalry.
 Gibbons Benjamin J.... Seaman..... U. S. Navy.
 Gibbons Robert.....Sergeant..... 24th Mich. Infantry.
 Gilman George E.....1st Lieut.....1st N. H. Cavalry.
 Goebel August.....Captain..... 2nd Mich. Infantry.
 Goodale Silas W.....Sergeant..... 188th N. Y. Infantry.
 Gould Uriah.....Musician..... 15th Mich. Infantry.
 Graham Ziba B.....1st Lieut.....16th Mich. Infantry.
 Grant Claudius B.....Lieut.-Colonel.. 20th Mich. Infantry.
 Green William S..... Private.....11th Mass. Battery.
 Gridley William H.... Sergeant..... 16th Mich. Infantry.
 Griffin Levi T..... Captain..... 4th Mich. Cav. & Bvt. Maj. U. S. V.
 Guthard Jacob.....Private.....9th Mich. Infantry.
 Hampton Charles G.... Captain..... 15th N. Y. Cavalry.
 Hardy John C.....1st Lieut.....2nd Mich. Inf. & Bvt. Capt. U. S. V.
 Havens Cassius M.....Sergeant..... 1st N. Y. Dragoons.
 Heazlit William M.... Captain..... 1st Mich. Cavalry.
 Hill George W.....1st Lieut.....7th Mich. Cavalry.
 Hoenighausen Theo....Private.....16th Mich. Infantry.
 Hopkins George H.... Private.....17th Mich. Infantry.
 Hopper George C.....Major.....1st Mich. Infantry.
 Howard Wilbur.....Sergeant..... 2nd Berdan's S. S.
 Hudson Henry B.....Private.....24th Mich. Infantry.
 Hull Charles B.....Captain..... 67th Illinois Infantry.
 Hurlburt Spencer N.... Private.....3rd Mich. Cavalry.
 Hutton Wm. H. H.... Sergeant..... 104th Ill. Infantry.
 Jack George T.....Sergeant.....1st Mich. Battery.
 Jarves Deming.....2nd Lieut..... 24th Mass. Infantry.
 Johnson Louis E..... Corporal.....24th Mich. Infantry.
 Jones Thomas P.....Sergeant.....2nd Mich. Infantry.
 Keen Joseph S.....Sergeant.....13th Mich. Infantry.
 Kemberling Isaac O.... Private.....11th Mich. Infantry.
 LeBeau McCurdy C....Private.....192nd Ohio Infantry.
 Letts Charles E.....Musician.....24th Mich. Infantry.
 Lockwood Benj. C....2nd Lieut.....54th Ky. Inf. & Capt. U. S. A.
 Long Charles D.....Private.....8th Mich. Infantry.

Looker Oscar R. Private. 18th U. S. Infantry.
 Lord Wm A. 1st Lieut. 13th Mo. Cavalry.
 Lowrie William C. D. 1st Lieut. 8th Mich. Cavalry.
 Ludden Henry D. Captain. 13th Mich. Infantry.
 McCarty Robert A. Private. 14th Mich. Infantry.
 McEwan William W. Com. Sergt. 1st U. S. Infantry.
 McGraw Thomas S. Corporal. 16th Mich. Infantry.
 Maynard Charles W. 1st Lieut. 20th Mich. Infantry.
 Meserve Lincoln R. Paym'r's Cl'k. U. S. Navy.
 Metzger Ernst F. Corporal. 24th Illinois Infantry.
 Miller Robert. 1st Lieut. 89th Illinois Infantry.
 Mitchell Wm H. Private. 17th Vt. Infantry.
 Moore Edward C. Private. 59th Ohio Infantry.
 Murphy James S. Private. 24th Mich. Infantry.
 Nadolleck Geo. L. Corporal. 15th N. Y. Artillery.
 Osmun Gilbert R. Private. 69th N. Y. Infantry.
 Patton Joseph T. Captain. 93rd Ohio Infantry.
 Pingree Hazen S. Private. 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery.
 Polk Ralph L. Musician. 40th New Jersey Infantry.
 Potts James A. Private. 6th Mich. Cavalry.
 Preston Marvin. Private. 1st Mich. Infantry.
 Rentz Alfred. Sergeant. 24th Mich. Infantry.
 Reynolds Charles W. Private. 5th New Hampshire Infantry.
 Rhines James. Captain. 88th Illinois Infantry.
 Ring Francis S. Corporal. 182nd Ohio Infantry.
 Ritter Charles H. 1st L't & Adj't. 5th Mich. Infantry.
 Roberts Thomas R. Captain. 13th Ohio Infantry.
 Robinson Eugene. Sergt.-Major. 1st Mich. Infantry.
 Rogers Fordyce H. 1st L't & Adj't. 1st Mich. Cavalry.
 Rogers J. Sumner. Captain. 31st Maine Inf. & Bvt. Maj. U. S. V.
 Rohns Herman. Sergeant. 2nd Mich. Infantry.
 Ruehle John V., Jr. Captain. 2nd Mich. Infantry.
 Schwinden Frank T. Q. M. Sergt. 12th Mich. Battery.
 Scranton James P. Private. 1st Mich. Cavalry.
 See Byron. Private. 20th N. Y. Cavalry.
 Seymour Arba M. Captain. 75th N. Y. Infantry.
 Sheley George A. 2nd Lieut. 12th Mich. Battery.
 Sidey James G. Private. 140th N. Y. Inf.
 Smith Gus F. 1st Lieut. 111th Ohio Infantry.
 Smith Wright D. Private. 1st Mich. Sharpshooters.
 Snedeker Charles C. Private. 122nd New York Infantry.
 Spitzley Joseph. Private. 2nd Kansas Infantry.
 Starkweather Chris. C. Captain. 9th Mich. Infantry.

Sterling James T.....Lieut.-Colonel...103rd Ohio Inf. & Bvt. Col. U. S. V.
 Stevenson George E.... Musician.....2nd Mich. Cavalry.
 Swail William H..... Private.....10th Vermont Infantry.
 Thompson Charles H... Captain.....1st U. S. C. Heavy Artillery.
 Thompson William G...1st Lieut.....6th New Jersey Infantry.
 Thorp Darius D.....2nd Lieut.....25th Mich. Infantry.
 Tracy D. Burnham..... Chaplain.....1st Mich. Eng. & Mech.
 Trowbridge Frank C... Private.....13th N. Y. Cavalry.
 Trowbridge Luther S... Colonel.....10th Mich. Cav. & Bvt. Maj.-Gen.
 U. S. V.
 Tucker Phineas J.....Private.....5th Mich. Cavalry.
 Tuttle Jonathan B.... Captain.....102nd U. S. C. Infantry.
 Wadsworth Thomas S.. Private.....24th Mich. Infantry.
 Wagstaff Robert M.... Act'g Ensign... U. S. Navy.
 Webb Reuben C..... Corporal.....13th Ill. Cavalry.
 Welton Everard B.....1st Lieut.....24th Mich. Infantry.
 Wendell John H..... Hosp'l Stew'rd.. 115th N. Y. Infantry.
 Wetherbee George C... Captain.....23rd Mass. Inf. & Bvt. Maj. U. S. V.
 White Amos H..... Colonel.....5th N. Y. Cavalry.
 Winslow George A.....1st Lieut.....3rd Arkansas Cavalry.
 Wipfler Charles W.... Landsman.....U. S. Navy.
 Woods Nicholas..... Corporal.....13th Illinois Infantry.
 Yeomans Arthur..... Sergeant.....81st N. Y. Infantry.
 Young William..... Musician.....24th Mich. Infantry.
 Young William H..... Corporal.....11th Mich. Cavalry.

TRANSFERRED.

Dillman Louis	Lieut.-Colonel	2nd Mich. Infantry	October 21, 1887.
Griswold Ira P.	Sergeant	103rd Ohio Infantry	December 26, 1889.
Bibber Andrew H.	Captain	1st Maine Cavalry	October 2, 1890.
Walsh Charles A.	Private	71st N. Y. Cavalry	March 8, 1892.
Evans Abner, Jr.	Com. Sergeant	15th Pa. Cavalry	April 7, 1892.
Heyerman Oscar F.	Commander	U. S. Navy	December 31, 1892.
Handy William J.	Captain	2nd Mich. Infantry	February 16, 1893.
Eddy Chas. B.	Musician	5th Mich. Infantry	October 9, 1893.
Ludlow William	Maj. U. S. Eng's & Bvt. Lt Col. U. S. A.	5th Mass. Infantry	December 11, 1893.
Whitney James F.	Private	24th Mich. Infantry	January 8, 1894.
Congdon David	1st Lieut. & Q. M.	20th Iowa Infantry	August 11, 1894.
Torrey Dolphus	Captain	1st N. Y. Light Artillery	December 6, 1894.
Ostler W. S.	Sergeant	1st N. Y. Light Artillery	January 5, 1895.
Towar Geo. W.	1st Lieut. & Asst. Surg.	24th Mich. Infantry	January 14, 1895.
Brearley William H.	Private	17th Mich. Infantry	April 22, 1895.

DIED.

Starkey Henry	1st Lieut.	5th Mich. Cavalry	October 26, 1888.
Mueller John C.	Hospital Steward	U. S. Army	April 2, 1889.
Riggs John H.	Captain	8th Mich. Cavalry	January 7, 1890.
Holt Arthur M.	Corporal	3rd Mass. Infantry	May 4, 1891.
Long William H.	Private	6th Ky. Infantry	January 5, 1892.
Peppers Albert E.	Corporal	133rd Ind. Infantry	August 1, 1892.
Baker Oliver W.	Private	20th Mich. Infantry	August 3, 1894.
Lyster Henry F.	Major & Surgeon	5th Mich. Infantry	October 3, 1894.
Hawes Frederick W.	Corporal	13th Ill. Infantry	October 17, 1894.
Stagg William	Private	2nd Mich. Cavalry	October 28, 1894.

DISCHARGED.

Myler William H.	2nd Lieut.	1st Mich. Cavalry	August 13, 1894.
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DROPPED.

Green George B.	1st Lieut.	23rd Mich. Infantry	November 11, 1889.
Adams George S.	Bugler	104th N. Y. Infantry	April 8, 1890.
Schringer John S.	Private	123rd N. Y. Infantry	April 8, 1890.
Wright Charles H.	Private	6th Mich. H. A.	April 8, 1890.
Christianity Henry C.	Captain	1st Mich. Infantry	June 23rd, 1891.
Evers Geo. T.	Private	129th Ind. Infantry	June 25, 1894.
Praet Chas. O.	1st Lieut. & Adj't.	7th Mich. Cavalry	June 25, 1894.
Heath Chas. J.	Sergeant	1st Mich. Cavalry	May 13, 1895.

LOSSES BY BATTLES.

(From "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War." Albany Publishing Company, Albany, N. Y., by permission.)

The Wounded includes the Mortally Wounded, and the Missing includes the Captured.

	Date.	Engagements.	Kil'd.	W'ded.	Mis'g.	Ag'te.
	1861.					
June	10.	Big Bethel, Va.....	18	53	5	76
July	5.	Carthage, Mo.	13	31	..	44
"	11.	Rich Mountain, W. Va.....	12	49	..	61
"	18.	Blackburn's Ford, Va.....	19	38	26	83
"	21.	First Bull Run, Va.....	470	1,071	1,793	3,334
Aug.	10.	Wilson's Creek, Mo.....	223	721	291	1,235
Sept.	10.	Carnifex Ferry, W. Va.....	17	141	..	158
Oct.	3.	Greenbrier River, W. Va.....	8	35	..	43
"	21.	Ball's Bluff, Va.....	49	158	714	921
Nov.	7.	Belmont, Mo.	80	322	99	501
Dec.	13.	Camp Alleghany, W. Va.....	20	107	10	137
"	20.	Drainsville, Va.	7	61	..	68
	1862.					
Jan.	19.	Mill Springs, Ky.....	39	207	..	246
Feb.	8.	Roanoke Island, N. C.....	37	214	13	264
"	15.	Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	500	2,108	224	2,832
Mar.	1-14.	New Madrid, Mo.....	8	21	3	32
"	6-8.	Pea Ridge, Mo.....	203	980	201	1,384
"	14.	New Berne, N. C.....	90	380	1	471
"	23.	Kernstown, Va.	118	450	22	590
Apl.	6-7.	(1)Shiloh, Tenn.	1,754	8,408	2,885	13,047
"	19.	Camden, S. C. (South Mills).....	13	101	13	127
May	9.	Farmington, Miss.....	16	148	14	178
"	5.	Williamsburg, Va.	456	1,410	373	2,239
"	7.	West Point, Va.....	48	110	28	186
"	8.	McDowell, Va.	26	227	3	256
"	16-17.	Princeton, W. Va.....	23	69	21	113
"	17.	Russell House, Miss.....	10	31	..	41
"	23.	Lewisburg, W. Va.....	13	53	7	73
"	23-25.	Front Royal and Winchester, Va..	62	243	1,714	2,019
"	27.	Hanover Court House, Va.....	62	223	70	355
"	31.	Fair Oaks, Va. (Seven Pines).....	790	3,594	647	5,031
June	8.	Cross Keys, Va.....	114	443	127	684
"	9.	Port Republic, Va.....	67	393	558	1,018
"	16.	Secessionville, S. C. (James I'd)....	107	487	89	683
"	25.	Oak GroveSeven Days'..	67	504	55	626
"	26.	MechanicsvilleBattle, Va.....	49	207	105	361
"	27.	Gaines' MillKilled, 1,734..	894	3,107	2,836	6,837
"	28.	(2)Golding's Farm..W'd'd. 8,062..	37	227	104	368
"	29.	(3)Savage Station...Mis'g. 6,053..	80	412	1,098	1,590
"	30.	(4) Glendale —————	210	1,513	1,130	2,853
July	1.	Malvern Hill.....Total, 15,849..	397	2,092	725	3,214
"	7.	Bayou Cache, Ark.....	6	57	..	63
"	13.	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	19	129	(5) 46	185
Aug.	5.	Baton Rouge, La.....	84	266	33	383
"	9.	Cedar Mountain, Va.....	314	1,445	622	2,381

(1) Pittsburg Landing.

(2) Includes loss at Garnett's Farm on the previous day.

(3) Includes loss at Peach Orchard (or Allen's Farm) on same day.

(4) Includes loss at White Oak Swamp, and Charles City Cross Roads.

(5) Not including men surrendered in the capitulation.

Date.	Engagements.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Ag'te.
1862.					
Aug. 16-31.	(1) Manassas, Va.	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
" 30.	Richmond, Ky.	206	844	4,303	5,353
Sept. 10-11.	Fayetteville, W. Va.	25	95	190	310
" 12-15.	Harper's Ferry, Va.	44	173	12,520	12,737
" 14.	Crampton's Gap, Md.	113	418	2	533
" 14.	South Mountain, Md.	325	1,403	85	1,813
" 14-16.	Munfordsville, Ky.	15	57	4,076	4,148
" 17.	Antietam, Md.	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
" 19.	Iuka, Miss.	141	613	36	790
" 19-20.	Shepardstown Ford, Va.	71	161	131	363
Oct. 3-4.	Corinth, Miss.	355	1,841	324	2,520
" 5.	Hatchie Bridge, Miss.	46	493	31	570
" 8.	(2) Chaplin Hills, Ky.	845	2,851	515	4,211
" 8-9.	Lawrenceburg, Ky. (Dog Walk). .	8	20	13	41
" 22.	Pocotaligo, S. C.	43	294	3	340
" 27.	Georgia Landing, La.	18	74	5	97
Dec. 5.	Coffeeville, Miss.	10	63	41	114
" 7.	Hartsville, Tenn.	58	204	1,834	2,096
" 7.	Prairie Grove, Ark.	175	813	263	1,251
" 12-17.	Kinston; Goldsboro, N. C.	92	487	12	591
" 13.	Fredericksburg, Va.	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
" 28-29.	Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss.	208	1,005	563	1,776
" 30.	Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.	27	140	70	237
" 31.	(3) Stone's River, Tenn.	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
1863.					
Jan. 7-8.	Springfield, Mo.	14	146	5	165
" 11.	Hartsville, Mo.	7	64	2	73
" 11.	Arkansas Post, Ark.	134	898	29	1,061
" 30.	Deserted House, Va.	23	108	12	143
Feb. 3.	Fort Donelson, Tenn.	14	54	10	78
Mar. 4-5.	Thompson's Station, Tenn.	48	247	1,151	1,446
" 17.	Kelly's Ford, Va.	9	35	40	84
Apr. 13.	Fort Bisland, La.	40	184	..	224
" 14.	Irish Bend, La.	49	274	30	353
" 11-30.	Siege of Suffolk, Va.	41	223	2	266
May 1.	(4) Magnolia Hills, Miss.	131	719	25	875
" 1-4.	(5) Chancellorsville, Va.	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
" 12.	Raymond, Miss.	66	339	37	442
" 14.	Jackson, Miss.	42	251	7	300
" 16.	Champion's Hill, Miss.	410	1,844	187	2,441
" 17.	Black River Bridge, Miss.	39	237	3	279
" 19.	Assault on Vicksburg, Miss.	157	777	8	942
" 22.	Assault on Vicksburg, Miss.	502	2,550	147	3,199
" 23Ju14.	Vicksburg Trenches, Miss.	147	613	9	769
" 21.	Plain's Store, La.	15	71	14	100
" 27.	Assault on Port Hudson, La.	293	1,545	157	1,995
June 14.	Assault on Port Hudson, La.	203	1,401	162	1,766
My26Ju19.	Port Hudson Trenches, La.	211	390	..	601
June 5.	Franklin's Crossing, Va.	9	48	..	57
" 6-8.	Milliken's Bend, La.	118	310	..	428

(1) Includes Bristoe Station, Groveton, Gainesville, Chantilly and the Rappahannock.

(2) Known also as Perryville.

(3) Includes loss at Knob Gap December 26th, and at Jefferson December 30th; also losses January 1-2, 1863.

(4) Port Gibson, Miss.

(5) Includes loss at Marye's Heights and Salem Church, viz: 493 killed, 2,710 wounded, 1,497 missing. Also lost at Fitzhugh Crossing.

	Date.	Engagements.	Kil'd.	W'ed.	Mis'g.	Ag'te.
	1863.					
June	9.	(*) Beverly Ford, Va.....	81	403	383	866
"	13-15.	Winchester, Va.....	95	348	4,000	4,443
"	17.	(*) Aldie, Va.	50	131	124	305
"	19.	(*) Middleburg, Va.	16	46	37	99
"	21.	(*) Upperville, Va.	12	130	67	209
"	21.	La Fourche Crossing, La.....	8	40	..	48
"	22.	Hill's Plantation, Miss.	10	9	28	47
"	24.	Hoover's Gap, Tenn.	27	177	2	266
"	25.	Liberty Gap, Tenn.	42	232	1	275
"	27.	(1) Shelbyville, Tenn.....	15	64	10	89
July	2-26.	Morgan's Raid, Ky.....	19	47	8	74
"	4.	Helena, Ark.	57	146	36	239
"	9-16.	Jackson, Miss.	129	762	231	1,122
"	30.	(*) Hanover, Pa.	19	73	123	215
"	1-3.	Gettysburg, Pa.	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
"	6.	(*)Hagerstown, Md.	19	50	194	263
"	6.	(*)Williamsport, Md.	14	37	69	120
"	7-9.	(*) Boonsborough, Md.	8	54	18	80
"	11.	(*) Hagerstown, Md.	5	31	13	49
"	12.	Funkstown, Md.	14	77	6	97
"	14.	(*) Falling Waters, Md.....	31	58	32	121
"	16.	(*) Shepardstown, Va.	8	72	24	104
"	11.	Assault on Fort Wagner, S. C....	49	123	167	339
"	18.	Assault on Fort Wagner, S. C....	246	880	389	1,515
"	—.	Siege of Fort Wagner, S. C....	71	278	9	358
"	13.	Donaldsonville, La.	56	223	186	465
"	21.	(*) Manassas Gap, Va.....	9	12	8	29
"	23.	Wapping Heights, Va.....	20	83	..	103
Aug.	1.	(*) Brandy Station, Va.....	21	104	20	145
"	26-27.	(*) White Sulphur Springs, Va....	26	125	67	218
Sept.	19-20.	Chickamauga, Ga.	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
"	29.	Morganzia, La.	16	45	453	514
Oct.	14.	Bristoe Station, Va.....	50	335	161	546
"	20.	Philadelphia, Tenn.	7	25	447	479
"	27.	Wauhatchie, Tenn.	75	300	8	383
Nov.	3.	Grand Coteau, La.....	25	129	562	716
"	6.	Drop Mountain, W. Va.....	30	88	1	119
"	7.	Rappahannock Station, Va.....	83	328	6	417
"	7.	Kelly's Ford, Va.....	6	39	..	35
"	16.	Campbell's Station, Tenn.....	31	211	74	316
"	—.	Siege of Knoxville, Tenn.....	92	393	202	687
"	23-25.	(2) Chattanooga, Tenn.	687	4,346	349	5,382
"	27.	Ringgold; Graysville, Ga.....	65	367	..	432
"	26-30.	Mine Run Campaign, Va.....	173	1,099	381	1,653
Dec.	2.	Walker's Ford, W. Va.....	9	43	12	64
"	14.	Bean's Station, Tenn.....	16	51	48	115
"	29.	Mossy Creek, Tenn.	18	86	5	109
	1864.					
Feb.	1-3.	Bachelor's Creek, N. C.....	16	50	280	346
"	6.	Morton's Ford, Va.....	10	208	42	262
"	29.	Olustee, Fla.	193	1,175	460	1,828
"	27.	Buzzard's Roost, Ga.....	17	272	..	289
Mar.	5.	Yazoo City, Miss.....	21	89	21	131

(*) Cavalry engagements.

(1) Includes losses at Guy's Gap and Middleton.

(2) Or Missionary Ridge; includes Orchard Knob, November 23d (loss about 200), and Lookout Mountain, November 24th (500).

Date.	Engagements.	Kil'd.	W'nded.	Mis'g.	Ag'te.
1864.					
Apl.	3. Okolona, Ark.	16	74	..	90
"	8. Sabine Cross Roads, La.	200	900	1,800	2,900
"	9. Pleasant Hill, La.	100	700	300	1,100
"	17-20. Plymouth, N. C.	20	80	1,500	1,600
"	23. Cane River, La.	40	160	..	200
"	25. Mark's Mills, Ark.	100	250	100	450
"	30. Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.	64	378	86	528
May	1. Alexandria, La.	23	67	21	111
"	5-31. (1) Atlanta Campaign, Ga.	1,458	7,436	405	9,299
June	1-30. (2) Atlanta Campaign, Ga.	1,125	5,740	665	7,530
July	1-31. (3) Atlanta Campaign, Ga.	1,110	5,915	2,694	9,719
Aug.	1-31. (4) Atlanta Campaign, Ga.	453	2,318	466	3,237
Sept.	1. (5) Atlanta Campaign, Ga.	277	1,413	212	1,902
May	5-7. Wilderness, Va.	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
"	8-21. (6) Spottsylvania, Va.	2,725	13,416	2,258	18,399
"	6-7. Port Walthall; Chester Sta., Va. ...	48	256	70	374
"	9-10. Arrowfield Church, Va.	36	188	19	243
"	12-16. Drewry's Bluff, Va.	390	2,380	1,390	4,160
"	18-20. (7) Ware Bottom Church, Va.	103	796	49	948
"	21-31. Bermuda Hundred, Va.	18	89	21	128
"	7-16. (*) Kautz's Cavalry Raid, Va.	14	60	31	105
"	9-10. Cloyd's Mountain, W. Va.	126	585	34	745
"	11. (*) Yellow Tavern, Va.	35	142	82	259
"	12. (*) Meadow Bridges, Va.	15	128	27	170
"	15. Newmarket, Va.	93	482	256	831
"	18. Bayou Glaize, La.	60	300	..	360
"	23-27. North Anna, Va.	186	942	165	1,293
"	28-31. Totopotomoy, Va.	101	518	52	671
"	25-30. (*) Sheridan's Cavalry, Va. (Hawes's Shop, Hanover, etc.)	110	450	96	656
June	1. Bethesda Church, Va.	194	824	348	1,366
"	2-4. (8) Cold Harbor, Va.	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737

(*) Cavalry engagements.

(1) Includes Rocky Face Ridge, May 5-9 (loss about 900); Resaca, May 13-15 (3,000); New Hope Church, May 25 (1,000); Dallas, May 28-31 (1,800); Pickett's Mills, May 27 (1,900); Adairsville, Cassville, Rome Cross Roads, etc.

(2) Includes Dallas, June 1-4 (900); Pine Mountain, June 14-19 (1,100); Culp's House, June 27 (700); Kenesaw Mountain, June 20-30 (1,200); Assault on Kenesaw, June 27 (3,000); Lattimore's Mill, Powder Springs, etc.

(3) Includes Nickajack Creek, July 25 (450); Chattahoochie, July 6-10 (850); Peach Tree Creek, July 20 (2,200); Atlanta, July 21-22 (4,200); Ezra Chapel, July 28 (850); and others.

(4) Includes Utoy Creek, August 5-6 (800); and Siege of Atlanta.

(5) Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station.

(6) Includes Alsop's Farm, May 8 (loss about 1,800); Po River, Laurel Hill, and Upton's Charge, May 10 (5,000); Hancock's Assault, The "Angle," and general attack of May 12 (8,500); Spottsylvania, May 18 (800); Fredericksburg Pike, May 19 (1,400); Todd's Tavern, Corbin's Bridge, Ny River, Guiana Station, etc.

(7) Bermuda Hundred.

(8) Includes assault of Sixth and Eighteenth Corps, June 1; also losses of Fifth and Ninth Corps at Bethesda Church on June 2d and subsequently; also Cavalry Corps at Cold Harbor, May 31 and June 1; also losses in the trenches at Cold Harbor, June 4-14.

	Date.	Engagements.	Kil'd.	W'ded.	Mis'g.	Ag'te.
	1864.					
June	1-14.	Bermuda Hundred, Va.....	25	134	98	257
"	5.	Piedmont, Va.	130	650	..	780
"	10.	Brice's Cross Roads, Miss.....	223	394	1,623	2,240
"	17-18.	Lynchburg, Va.	100	500	100	700
"	11-12.	(*) Trevilian Station, Va.....	102	470	435	1,007
"	21.	(*) White House, Va.....	10	51	22	83
"	24.	(*) St. Mary's Church, Va.....	29	188	122	339
"	15-19.	Petersburg Assault, Va.....	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386
"	22.	(1) Jerusalem Road, Va.....	142	654	2,166	2,962
"	22-29.	(*) Wilson's Raid, Va.....	71	262	1,119	1,452
"	20-30.	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	112	506	151	769
July	2.	Fort Johnson, S. C.....	19	97	135	251
"	5-7.	John's Island, S. C.....	16	82	12	110
"	9.	Monocacy, Md.	98	579	1,282	1,959
"	12.	Fort Stevens, D. C.	54	319	..	373
"	13.	Tupelo, Miss.	85	563	29	677
"	18.	Island Ford, Va.....	65	301	56	422
"	20.	Carter's Farm, Va.....	37	175	30	242
"	24.	Winchester, Va.	134	678	391	1,203
"	26-29.	Strawberry Plains, Va.....	62	340	86	488
"	30.	Petersburg Mine, Va.....	504	1,881	1,413	3,798
"	1-31.	Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	349	1,587	145	2,081
Aug.	11.	(*) White Post, Va.....	30	70	200	300
"	14-16.	Deep Bottom, Va.....	327	1,851	721	2,899
"	18-20.	Weldon Railroad, Va.....	251	1,148	2,879	4,278
"	24.	Halltown, Va.	9	37	16	62
"	25.	Ream's Station, Va.....	140	529	2,073	2,742
"	25.	(*) Smithfield, Va.....	20	61	10	181
"	26.	Halltown, Va.	30	141	..	171
"	29.	(*) Smithfield, Va.....	10	90	..	100
"	1-31.	(2) Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	158	623	296	1,077
Sept.	3.	Berryville, Va.	30	182	100	312
"	19.	Opequon, Va. (Winchester).....	697	3,983	338	5,018
"	22.	Fisher's Hill, Va.....	52	457	19	528
"	26.	(*) Fort Davidson, Mo.....	28	56	100	184
"	28.	(3) Chaffin's Farm, Va.....	383	2,299	645	3,327
"	30.	(4) Poplar Spring Church, Va.....	187	900	1,802	2,889
"	1-30.	(5) Petersburg Trenches, Va.....	74	304	424	802
Oct.	2.	(*) Saltville, Va.	54	190	104	348
"	5.	Allatoona Pass, Ga.....	142	352	212	706
"	7.	Darbytown Road, Va.....	49	253	156	458
"	9.	(*) Tom's Brook; Woodstock, Va... ..	9	67	..	76
"	13.	(*) Strasburg, Va.	30	144	40	214
"	13.	Darbytown Road, Va.	36	358	43	437
"	19.	Cedar Creek, Va.	644	3,430	1,591	5,665
"	21.	(*) Little Blue, Mo.....	18	83	14	115
"	22.	(*) Independence, Mo.	14	58	11	83
"	26.	(*) Decatur, Ala.	10	45	100	155

(*) Cavalry Engagements.

(1) Known, also, as Weldon Railroad and Williams' Farm.

(2) Includes operations on the north side of the James.

(3) Known, also, as Peeble's Farm.

(4) Known, also, as Peeble's Farm and Pegram's Farm.

(5) Includes operations on the north side of the James.

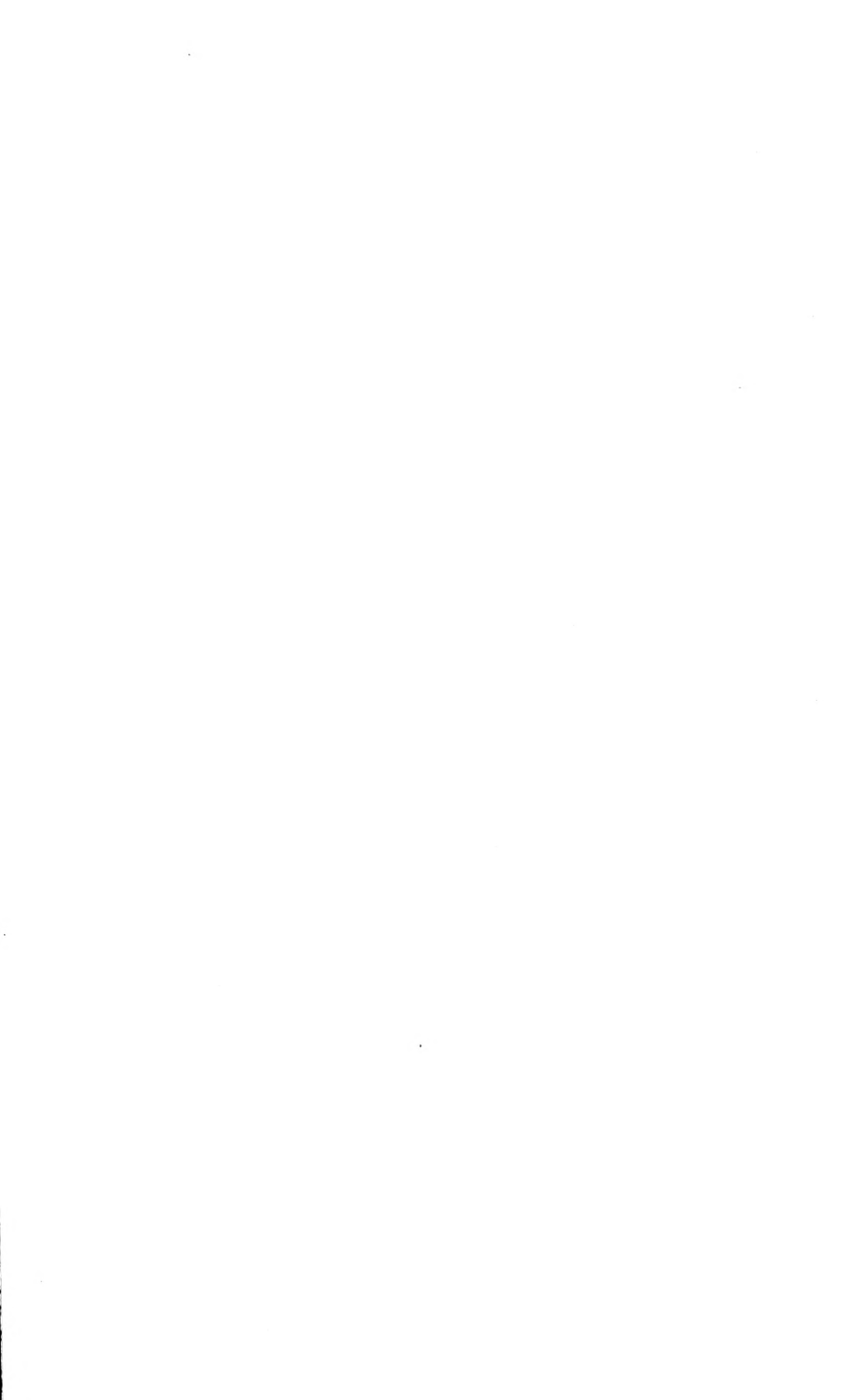
	Date.	Engagements.	Kil'd.	W'd'd.	Mis'g.	Ag'te.
	1864.					
Oct.	27.	(1) Boydton Road, Va.	166	1,028	564	1,758
"	27.	Darbytown Road; Fair Oaks, Va. .	118	787	698	1,603
"	1-31.	(2) Petersburg Trenches, Va.	159	520	623	1,312
Nov.	22.	(*) Rood's Hill, Va.	18	52	10	80
"	22.	Griswoldville, Ga.	10	52	..	62
"	30.	Honey Hill, S. C.	66	645	..	711
"	30.	Franklin, Tenn.	189	1,033	1,104	2,326
"	1-30.	(2) Siege of Petersburg, Va.	57	258	108	423
Dec.	5.	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	30	175	..	205
"	6-9.	Deveaux's Neck, S. C.	39	390	200	629
"	13.	Fort McAllister, Ga.	24	110	..	134
"	15-16.	Nashville, Tenn.	387	2,558	112	3,057
"	18.	Marion, Va.	18	58	..	76
"	28.	(*) Egypt Station, Miss.	23	88	7	118
"	1-31.	(2) Siege of Petersburg, Va.	66	278	269	613
	1865.					
Jan.	15.	Fort Fisher, N. C.	184	749	22	955
"	1-31.	(2) Siege of Petersburg, Va.	51	269	81	401
Feb.	3-9.	River's Bridge, S. C.	18	70	4	92
"	5-7.	(3) Dabney's Mills, Va.	232	1,062	186	1,480
"	10.	James Island, S. C.	20	76	..	96
"	11.	Sugar Loaf Battery, N. C.	14	114	..	128
"	20.	Town Creek, N. C.	30	154	..	184
"	1-28.	(2) Siege of Petersburg, Va.	43	257	72	372
Mar.	6.	National Bridge, Fla.	22	46	13	81
"	10.	Wilcox's Bridge, N. C.	80	421	600	1,101
"	10.	Monroe's Cross Roads, N. C.	19	61	103	183
"	16.	Averasboro, N. C.	77	477	..	554
"	19.	Bentonville, N. C.	191	1,168	287	1,646
"	25.	Fort Stedman, Va.	68	337	596	911
"	25.	Petersburg, Va.	103	864	209	1,176
"	29.	Gravelly Run, Va.	55	306	22	383
"	31.	White Oak Road, Va.	177	1,134	556	1,867
"	31.	(*) Dinwiddie Court House, Va.	67	354	..	421
"	1-31.	(2) Siege of Petersburg, Va.	58	272	98	428
Apl.	1.	Five Forks, Va.	124	706	54	884
"	2.	(*) Selma, Ala.	42	270	7	319
"	2.	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	296	2,565	500	3,361
"	3.	(*) Namozin Church, Va.	10	85	..	95
"	5.	(*) Amelia Springs, Va.	20	96	..	116
"	6.	Sailor's Creek, Va.	166	1,014	..	1,180
"	7.	Farmville, Va.	58	504	9	571
"	8.	Spanish Fort, Ala.	100	695	..	795
"	9.	Fort Blakely, Ala.	113	516	..	629
"	16.	(*) Columbus; West Point, Ga.	13	53	..	66

(*) Cavalry engagements.

(1) Known, also, as Hatcher's Run.

(2) Includes operations on the north side of the James.

(3) Known, also, as Hatcher's Run.





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